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THE
AMERICAN
SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY,

CONTAINING A GENERAL VIEW

OF

MATHEMATICAL, PHYSICAL AND CIVIL GEOGRAPHY,

ADAPTED TO THE CAPACITIES OF CHILDREN

WITH AN ATLAS.

BY HARNUM FIELD, A.M.

PRINCIPAL OF THE MANCROFT GRAMMAR SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, BOSTON.

REVISED EDITION.

BOSTON :

PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM HYDE, & CO.
AND RICHARDSON, LORD & HOLBROOK.

1832.



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PREFACE

THE design of *Geography*, as the word implies, is to give us a knowledge of the Earth on which we live. Most authors have made it more extensive than the subject will properly admit. It is not our wish to depreciate the merits of other authors ; but still we have thought, after several years experience in teaching this useful branch of education, that some improvement might be made, to bring the study more to the capacities of children. It is believed that there has been a great mistake, not only as to what was important, but as to what was practicable for children to learn. Teachers have found that a minuteness of detail and description has tended rather to confuse than inform the pupil. To describe, for example, as many surfaces and climates as we have States and territories in our country, with the like exactness on other unimportant matters, will tend but little to elevate the mind. This exactness we often find required of the learner, as it regards characteristics and localities of some of the smallest places not only in our own country, but of those in foreign countries. There can be but little advantage to the mind in the exercise of acquiring such knowledge, while the information itself is as unimportant as the mineralogy of the frigid zones. Another difficulty, in most text books, is the *blending* of objects together, which should be kept distinct. We often find on the same page, matters peculiar to the whole subject of Mathematical, Physical and Civil Geography, and if the author's directions are followed, they must be all learnt in the same lesson. It would not be more useless or inappropriate to introduce an Encyclopedia as a text book for

our common schools. There are many such works of great merit, and valuable to more mature minds for books of reference, but entirely unsuitable for schools. It has been from such sources that we have derived most of our information in this small treatise. It was our design not only to omit many such particulars as have been mentioned, but to classify what we consider more important to be learned into a systematic order.

What is usually termed the *inductive system in Geography*, is not a characteristic of this book, nor can we see reasons to adopt it. If the pupil must be first taught the locality of his own house, village, town, and state, before he can understand any thing of the form and grand divisions of the Earth, he must upon the same principles be kept ignorant of the definition of *Geography*, till he has learned every thing that belongs to this science. This principle, if carried through, would require a scholar to find a town, on his map, before he could know or understand any thing about the state or country in which it is located.

To pursue the study of Geography understandingly, the pupil must first understand the nature of a map, and the direction of the more prominent parts of the globe, from each other; this he cannot do without seeing a representation of the whole together. He ought early to understand that the Earth is a sphere, and to have an idea of the three principal divisions of the subject, and then his attention should be confined to the important natural divisions of the surface of the globe, with so much of civil Geography as will enable him to give names to the different portions of the Earth. This will prepare him to study to more advantage its numerous phenomena, and relation to the great system of which it is a part. The nature and wonders of the elements, and the degrees of civilisation should form distinct subjects for his attention.

B. F.

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY.

The following letter has been addressed to the Author, by the Principals of the Public Grammar Schools, Boston.

TO BARNUM FIELD, ESQ.

Sir—We have examined your work on Geography, and consider it decidedly preferable to any other now used in our Public Schools.

We are particularly gratified to find, that you have omitted the useless and unimportant matter, generally embodied in other School Geographies, which makes it not only necessary for the pupil to study over a heterogeneous mass of facts, altogether disconnected with the main subject, but likewise dooms him to the mental *drudgery* of committing and reciting numerous catalogues of unimportant names and localities, which if recollected, would be worse than useless, and tend much to perplex the mind, and impede the progress of the scholar in obtaining that knowledge of the subject which instruction is designed to impart. We think your system well adapted to the capacities of children, and that it contains all that is in any way important to be *taught* in this elementary branch of education. Such other minute information on this subject as may at times be necessary or useful, in the casual purposes of life, should be obtained from the larger books, Gazetteers, and Maps of reference, proper for the library; but it should by no means whatever, as it is too frequently attempted, form any part of the Text Books of our Common Schools.

We would add, that we are much pleased with the Maps accompanying the work, which unlike any we have seen, contain only the most prominent places, and are not crowded and rendered wholly illegible by a multitude of inconsiderable and unimportant places. Respectfully,

CORNELIUS WALKER, *Eliot School*,
ABRAHAM ANDREWS, *Bowdoin School*,
CHARLES FOX, *Boylston School*,
R. G. PARKER, *Franklin School*,
SAMUEL BARRETT, *Adams School*,
WILLIAM P. PAGE, *Hawes School*.

Boston, October 31st, 1831.

The following among many other notices have appeared in the Public Journals.

From the American Statesman, Boston.

The American School Geography, by Barnum Field, A. M., is the title of a new Geography recently published by William Hyde. Mr. Field is Principal of the Hancock Grammar School, and is deservedly esteemed as a teacher of exalted merit. The plan adopted by Mr. Field, appears to us to be decidedly preferable to any heretofore pursued in the arrangement of similar works, and one which is excellently well adapted to the understanding of pupils. The plain and distinct manner in which Mr. Field has arranged the Mathematical, Physical and Civil branches of his Geography, is a very great improvement; the confused style in which these different departments of Geography are jumbled together in most publications of this character, is a serious objection to them, and in many instances renders them almost entirely incomprehensible to the student.

From the Boston Commercial Gazette.

We have received a copy of the "American School Geography, with an Atlas, by Barnum Field, Principal of the Hancock Grammar School for girls, Boston." It professes to be an elementary work for children. We have been much pleased with the simple and perspicuous classification of the several parts, which are brought within the comprehension of children of the most moderate capacity. For the common purposes of life, it is sufficiently minute without being complex, and, though we had already many excellent treatises on Geography, yet we think this is such a work as will be extensively introduced into our schools and seminaries.

From the American Traveller, Boston.

MR. FIELD, the Principal of the Hancock School for girls, has proved himself a judicious Author as well as an Instructor; and his Geography and Atlas, just published by Wm. Hyde, will probably be introduced as an elementary book in many of the public schools. Its excellence consists in its brevity, simplicity and great clearness. There are no tediousness of description and minuteness of detail, to load the mind and weary the memory; no narration of unimportant facts and blending together of distinct subjects, to perplex the ambitious, and dishearten the weak; but whatever is necessary for a beginner in the department of Geography, is here brought within a small compass and arranged with the skilful hand of a master.

From the Evening Gazette, Boston.

"The American School Geography, with an Atlas. By BARNUM FIELD, A. M. Principal of the Hancock Grammar School for girls, Boston. Published by Wm. Hyde: 1831." 12mo. pp. 152.

We have before us twenty-five different School Geographies, that have been published within the last fifteen or twenty years—three-fourths of them, at least, in New England, and within the last ten years. Truly, we live in an age of books, and in a country of books; and, to the making of them, Solomon emphatically said, there is no end! The question is an obvious one, why add to the number of Geographies, when so many are before the public? Perhaps our Author would say, a large portion of these works are entirely unfit for their intended use. Whether he would say so, or not, we are prepared to say so, and to say even more, that they are mere literary trash.

The work, however, of Mr. Field, now under consideration, is what it professes to be—a *School Geography*—we mean, a book fit to be used in school—containing all on the science of Geography suitable to be studied in the great mass of our schools, and nothing else. All diffuse narratives in Political Geography interesting and invaluable for family use, and all statistical details important to the scholar for reference, are left out. The volume is sufficiently comprehensive, to furnish the pupil with a general idea of the subject, and to occupy all the time usually in schools apportioned to it. And the compend of Mr. Field is the more worthy of favorable notice, inasmuch, as the principles of instruction on which the work is executed is more philosophical than many of its predecessors, and is without cant and affectation for unimportant novelties, whether *inductive* or *anti-inductive*.

From the Journal of Humanity, published at Andover, Mass.

New School Geography. Wm. Hyde, of Boston, has just published "the American School Geography, containing a general view of Mathematical, Physical and Civil Geography, adapted to the capacities of children, with an Atlas; by BARNUM FIELD, A. M. Principal of the Hancock Grammar School for Girls, Boston." The principal claims of this work, are founded upon its more systematic arrangement, and its freedom from that minuteness of detail, and unnecessary attention to unimportant matters, with which other treatises are encumbered, and the study of which impedes the acquisition of enlarged and correct views of the science. These are certainly faults with which the text books in common use are all in a greater or less degree chargeable. We are pleased with the ideas advanced in the preface, and with the arrangement and general treatment of the subject. The whole work is executed in neat and appropriate style, and its appearance is well calculated to secure a favorable reception.

The following notice is from Mark A. D. W. Howe, A. M. Tutor in Brown University, and late principal of one of the Public Schools in Boston.

The School Geography of Mr. Field, possesses some *decided* advantages over any other with which I am acquainted. In the making of school books, perhaps none of the many difficulties which arise, has had so little attention, as *the selection of materials*. There are many matters connected with every branch of knowledge which cannot profitably be laid before the youthful mind, and which if forced upon it, will only render its impressions of other items of undisputed value, confused and indistinct. The work in question bears evidence of much discernment in this respect; for while it has discarded a great mass of useless detail, it omits nothing, with which pupils ought to be acquainted. Nor is arrangement of less consequence than judicious selection; the great defect in all the other school Geographies with which I am familiar, is the want of a lucid and philosophical arrangement. Nothing more effectually incapacitates a child for acquiring any knowledge of a subject than being met on his first introduction to it, by a mass of disconnected facts. Mr. Field has avoided this source of difficulty.

A very cursory glance at his Maps, will convince any one of their adaptedness to the use of the young student, and still they exhibit all the important features which a map is designed to represent.

From the Rev. E. M. P. Wells, Superintendent of the House of Reformation, Boston.

MR. FIELD,—*Dear Sir.*—I thank you for the pleasure you have afforded me in the examination of your Geography and Atlas. There are two advantages which appear to me as *peculiar* to your American School Geography. One is its not burdening the pupil's mind with a multitude of little things, which crowd from the memory those more important; and the other is, its division into "Mathematical, Physical, and Political."

March 15, 1832.

From the American Advocate, Hollowell, Maine.

We have before us the American School Geography, by Barnum Field, published by Wm. Hyde of Boston. The system and arrangement of this work appear to us superior to those of other School Geographies with which we have been acquainted.

Maine Democrat, Saco.

We have examined with much pleasure and satisfaction, a book entitled, "The American School Geography," by Barnum Field, Principal of the Hancock Grammar School for Girls in Boston, recently published by Wm. Hyde. The superior advantages of this work over any other of the kind, which we have seen, are, that it contains only the most important and necessary branches of the science of Geography.

In this work too, another common evil, that of blending together objects which should be kept distinct, is carefully avoided. Each subject is treated of in its proper place; and explained by appropriate illustrations. The book is accompanied by a set of maps which are remarkably clear and distinct. We feel confident that this work merits the attention of all who are interested in the education of the young.

From the Maine Mirror, Portland.

Within our remembrance, Geography, if used at all, was used merely as a reading book, and Dr. Morse's work was the only one much read. This was succeeded by Goldsmith's, a reprint of an English work, accompanied with an Atlas. This was driven from the market by Cummings's, a great improvement on the same general plan. Next followed ***** &c. till little seemed left to be done in the way of improvement in school books in this branch of science. But here we have another and successful attempt. It is absolutely a good book; not inferior to any one in the selection and arrangement of its contents. We doubt not it is destined to an honorable career among competitors. The *daylight* perspicuity, which pervades both the Geography and Atlas, we regard as its distinguishing excellence.

From the Hingham Gazette.

We have just received a copy of the American School Geography and Atlas. The compiler is Mr. Barnum Field, the experienced teacher of the Hancock School, Boston. We have examined the work, and we can cheerfully say that we approve of the plan and execution of it by Mr. Field. He rejects the inductive system, and commences by teaching the pupil first to understand the nature of a map, the relative situation of different parts of the globe; that the earth is a sphere, and also to have some idea of the general outlines and prominent divisions of the subject.

He then gives more particular and interesting facts, which are judiciously classified. Much useless and unimportant matter embodied in other Geographies, is omitted. The Atlas is not crowded with the names of inconsiderable places, and will not therefore confuse the scholar.

From the Rhode Island American, Providence.

Field's School Geography is in many respects an improvement. We incline to the belief that a child will learn and certainly retain more by his mode, than by any other. Mr Field has given us a useful school book, and one that will bear examination. A great deal is comprised in this small volume. A good view is given at the close, of Astronomical, Physical, and Civil Geography.

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PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY.

Ab-êr-deen',	Cagliari, (kâl'yâ-rè)
Abô'mey,	Cairo, (kâ'è-rò)
Abyssin'ia, (âb-iss-in'ya)	Cârlisle, (kâr-lil')
Ac-â-pûl'cò,	Carlsru'he, (kârlz-roo'â)
Ad-rî-â-nô'ple,	Câr-tâ'gò,
Af-gân-is'tân,	Câu'câ-sûs,
Ajaccio, (â-yât'chò)	Cayenne, (ki'ân)
Al-lê-ghâ'ny,	Chamouni, (shâw'-moo-nè)
Altâi, (âl-tâ')	Chaudiere, (shò-dè-âr)
Altamaha, (âl-tâ-mâ-hâw')	Chili, (chè'lè)
Amherst, (êrst)	Chi-li-cò'the,
Amour', (-moor)	Chi-lò'e,
Antigua, (ân-tè'gâ)	Cob'be,
An-tîl'lès,	Cò-îm'brâ,
Ap'ên-nînes,	Cologne, (kò-lôn')
Ap-pâ-lâch'ee,	Côr-dîl'lè-râs,
Ap-pâ-lâch-î-cò'lâ,	Cuiaba, (kwè-â'bâ)
Archipelago, (âr-kè-pêl'â-gò)	Darfour, (dâr-foor')
Arkansas, (âr-kân-sâw')	Dniē'per, (nè'pêr)
Armagh, (âr-mâ')	Dniēs'ter, (nès'ter)
A-shân-têe',	Drontheim, (drôn'tîm)
As-phâl'ti-tès,	Edinburgh, (êd'in-bûr-rò)
Ath-â-pês'còw, (cò)	England, (în'glând)
A-zòres',	E'rie, (è'rè)
Bâ'i-kâl,	Esquimaux, (ês'kè-mò)
Balize, (bâ-lêes')	Es-sè-quî'bò,
Basse Terre, (bâs-târ')	Falkland, (fâwk'lând)
Baton Rouge, (bâ't'n-roozh')	Fôu'lâhs, (foo)
Bè-nâ'rès,	Fryeburg, (fri'bûrg)
Bôrnou, (noo')	Gaudaloupe, (gâw'dâ-loop)
Bourdeaux, (boor-dò')	Gîr'gè,
Breton, (brè-toon')	Gloucester, (glôs'têr)
Buenos Ayres,	Guâ-dâl-âx'â-râ,
(bwâ-nôs-â'è-rès)	Guâ-dâl-quîv'êr,

Guà-náx-ũ-á'tò,
Guà-tĩ-má'lá,
Guiana, (ghè-á'ná)
Guyaquil, (guì-á'kêl)
Hague, (hàg)
Havre de Grace,
(háv'r-dè-gràs)

Hày'ti,
 Hẻb'ri-dẻs,
 Housa, (hoo'sả)
 Housatonic, (hoo'sả-tỏn'ic)
 Illinois, (il-lẻ-nẻỏ)
 In'dia, (ỉn'dẻ-a)
 Indiana, (ỉn-dẻ-ả'ả)
 Indies, (ỉn'dỉz)
 Kảmts-chảt'kả,
 Kenawha, (kẻ-nảw'wả)
 Kiel, (kẻl)
 Knistenaux, (nỉs'tẻ-nỏ)
 Kỏb'bẻ,
 Kouke, (kỏỏ'kả)
 Leicester, (lẻs'tẻ)
 Liege, (lẻ-ezh')
 Lille, (lẻl)
 Loire, (lwả)
 Louisburg, (lỏỏ'ẻ-bửrg)
 Mản-zả-nả'rẻs,
 Marseilles, (mảr-sảlz')
 Michigan, (mỉsh-ỉ-gản')
 Michilimack'ỉnac,
 (mảc-ẻ-nảw)

Missouri, (mĩs-soo/rè)
Môn-ò-mò-tà/pâ
Nantz, (nânts)
Neagh, (nè/â)
Nĩ-âg/â-râ,
Nĩ-câ-râ/guâ,
Ocean'ica, (ò-shè-ân/è-kâ)
Opelousas, (ò-pè-lòo/sas)

Ouisconsin, (wĩs-côn'sĩn)
O-whý'ée,
Pàs-sà'íc,
Popocatapetl,
(pò-pò-cà-tà'pêt-ĩl)
Pò-tò'mác,
Poughkeepsie, (pò-kêp'sè`
Prague, (pràg)
Prũss'ia, (yà)
Puebla, (pwà'blã)
Quito, (kè-tò)
Rheims, (rèms)
Rideau, (rè-dò')
Rouen, (roo'ông)
Saco, (sãw'cò)
Sàs-kà-shãw'ãn,
Schuylkill, (skool'kĩl)
Seine, (sèn)
Skẽn'è-át'è-lès,
Stabroek, (stã'brook)
Sy-è'nè,
Terra del Fuego,
(têr-rã-dêl-fwà'go,
Thames, (tênz)
Thibet, tè'bêt)
Tonquin, (tòn'kĩn)
Toulon, (too-lông')
Toulouse, (too-looz')
Trieste, (trè'êst)
Truxil'lo, (trũ-hĩl'lò)
Vãn-cỏu'ver, (coo)
Vêr-gênnès',
Wabash, (wãw'bỏsh)
Washita, (wỏsh'è-tãw)
Winnipiseogee,
(wĩn-è-pẻ-sãw'kẻ)
Worcester, (wủrs'tẻ)
Xalapa, (hã-lã'pã)

G E O G R A P H Y .

Geography is a description of the Earth.

The Earth is a large globe, or ball, and is sometimes called a sphere. Its diameter is about eight thousand miles. Its surface contains nearly two hundred millions of square miles. About one third is land, and the rest is water.

The Earth is known to be round for the following reasons: 1st. The shadow of the Earth projected on the Moon in an eclipse is always circular—This appearance could only be produced by a spherical body. 2nd. The convexity of its surface is evident from the mast of an approaching ship being seen before its hull. 3d. Navigators have sailed round the world by steering their course continually eastward or westward, and arrived at length at the place from whence they started.

Mathematical Geography treats of the form of the earth, and of its representation upon a map or artificial globe.

The illustration of the causes of the four seasons, of day and night, the tides and the eclipses, may be considered a part of Mathematical Geography.

Physical Geography treats principally of the earth's surface as diversified with continents, islands, mountains, deserts, oceans, seas, and rivers.

Physical Geography is also considered to embrace an account of the atmosphere, minerals, vegetables, animals, &c.

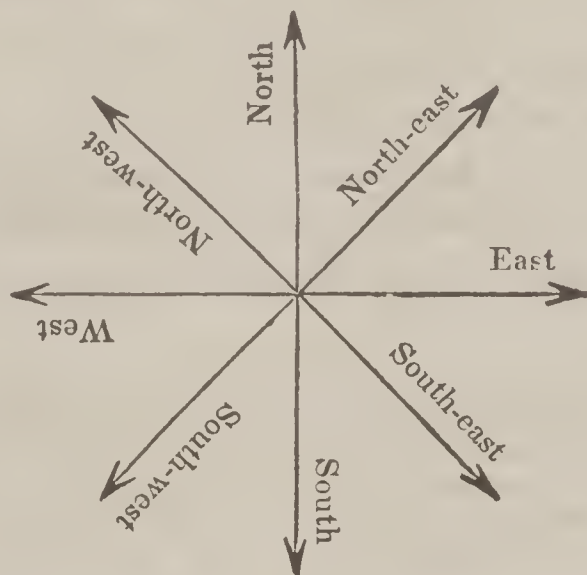
Civil or Political Geography treats of the governments, civil and social institutions, manners, and religions of countries.

DEFINITIONS IN MATHEMATICAL GEOGRAPHY.

A *Map* is the representation of the earth, or any part of it, upon a plain surface.

There are *four cardinal points*, viz. North, South, East, and West. The sun rises in the East, and sets in the West. When we stand with the right hand to the East, the left hand is towards the West, the face towards the North, and the back towards the South.

The top of a map is North, the bottom South, the right hand East, the left hand West.



The various parts of the Earth are named according to the point or direction, in which they are situated, as seen on the map.*

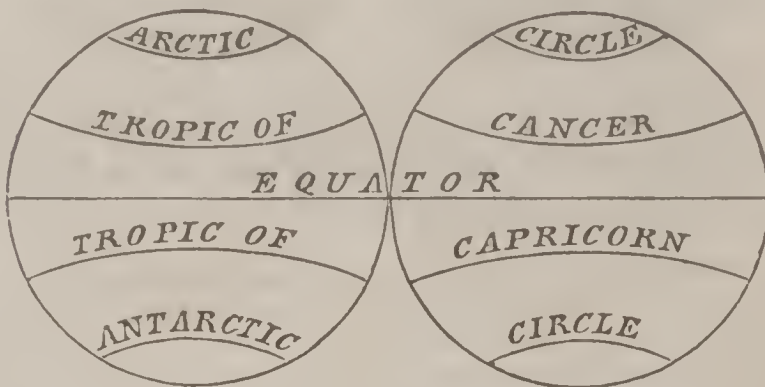
N. Western. part.		Northern. part.		N. Eastern. part.
Western part.		Interior part.		Eastern part.
S. W. part.		S. part.		S. E. part.

*The names of countries, towns, mountains, rivers, &c. mentioned in this book, in *Italic* letters, are not inserted on the map.

The *Axis* of the earth is an imaginary line passing through its centre from north to south, about which it revolves in 24 hours.

The northern end of this axis, is called the *north pole*, and the southern end, the *south pole*.

CIRCLES.



The *Equator* is an imaginary circle round the earth, at an equal distance from the poles.

A *Hemisphere* is half of the globe.

The Equator divides the globe into two hemispheres, northern and southern.

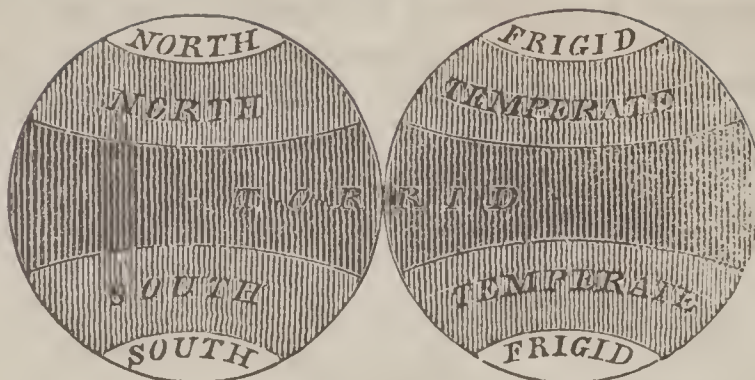
The *Tropics* are two circles, parallel to the equator, at the distance of 23 degrees and 28 minutes from it.

That north of the equator is the Tropic of Cancer, and that south, the Tropic of Capricorn.

The *Polar Circles* are two circles 23 degrees and 28 minutes from the poles.

That about the north pole is called the Arctic circle, and that about the south, the Antarctic.

ZONES.



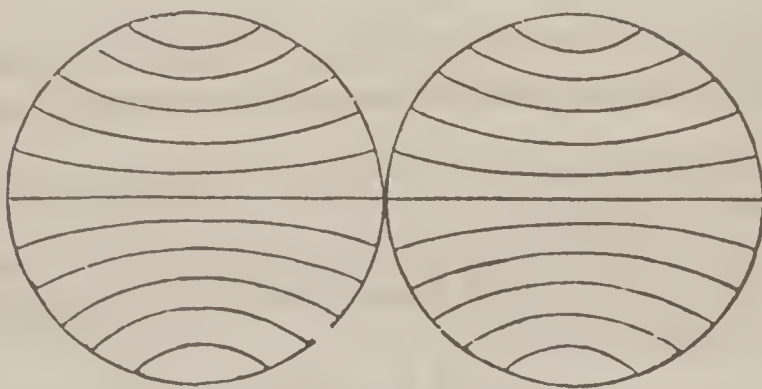
The *Zones* are the divisions of the earth made by the Tropics and Polar circles.

There are five *Zones*—viz. *one* torrid, *two* temperate, and *two* frigid. The torrid zone is the space between the Tropics. The temperate zones are the spaces between the tropics and the polar circles. The frigid zones are the spaces between the polar circles and the poles.

A *Degree* is the 360th part of any circle.

A degree of a great circle of the earth contains 60 geographical, or $69\frac{1}{2}$ English miles. Each degree is divided into 60 equal parts called minutes, and each minute into 60 seconds. These divisions are usually expressed by $^{\circ}$ for degrees, $'$ for minutes, and $''$ for seconds.

PARALLELS.

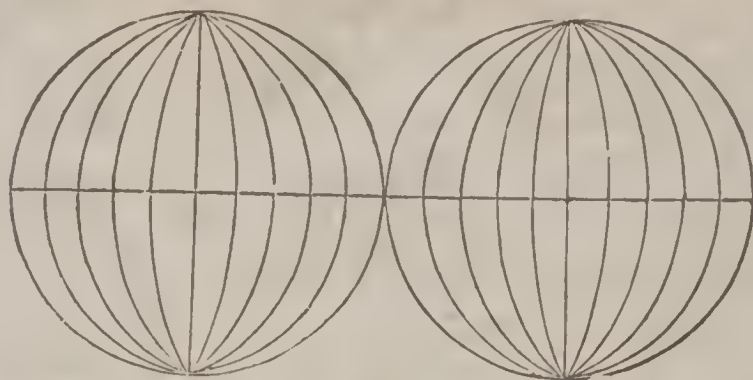


The *Parallels of Latitude* are circles round the earth, parallel to the equator.

The *Latitude* of a place is its distance from the equator, north or south, reckoned in degrees and minutes.

Latitude is expressed on maps by figures on the sides. Latitude can never exceed 90 degrees, as that is the distance from the equator to the poles.

MERIDIANS.



The *Meridians* are great circles crossing the equator at right angles, and passing through the poles.

Every place has its meridian. When the meridian of any place is opposite the sun, it is noon at that place.

The *Longitude* of a place is its distance east or west from some fixed meridian, reckoned in degrees and minutes.

The longitude of all places mentioned in this book, will be reckoned from the meridian of Greenwich near London. Longitude is expressed on the map of the World by figures on the equator, and on the other maps by figures at the top and bottom. If the figures increase from left to right, the longitude is east; if from right to left, it is west. Longitude cannot exceed 180 degrees, since this is half the circumference of the earth. All places more than 180 degrees east from Greenwich, are in west longitude, and all places more than 180 degrees west are in east longitude.

NATURAL DIVISIONS.



DEFINITIONS IN PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

LAND. The land is divided into continents, islands, peninsulas, isthmuses, capes, mountains, deserts, and coasts.

A *Continent* is the largest extent of land.

Europe, Asia, Africa, America and Australia are continents.

An *Island* is land surrounded by water.

Newfoundland, Cuba, Borneo, and Madagascar, are islands.

A *Peninsula* is land almost surrounded by water.

Spain, Morea, and Nova Scotia are peninsulas.

An *Isthmus* is a neck of land joining a peninsula to the main land.

The Isthmus of Darien, which unites North and South America, and the Isthmus of Suez, which unites Asia and Africa, are the most noted.

A *Cape* is a point of land extending into the sea.

The Cape of Good Hope and Cape Horn are the most prominent capes. Capes, where the land is elevated, are called *promontories*.

A *Mountain* is a vast elevation of the earth.

The principal mountains of North America, are the Rocky and Alleghany Mountains.

If a mountain emit smoke and flame, it is called a *volcano*.

Lava is the melted matter thrown up by an eruption of a *volcano*.

Minerals are substances dug from mines. Metals, coal, sulphur, ochre, &c. are minerals.

A *Desert* is an immense tract of barren land, on which there is no water.

A *Coast* is land which borders on the sea or ocean.

WATER. The water is divided into oceans, seas, lakes, gulfs bays, straits, channels, rivers, sounds, and friths.

An *ocean* is the largest extent of water.

There are five oceans, viz, the Pacific, Atlantic, Indian, Southern and Arctic.

A *Sea* is a vast extent of water, but smaller than an ocean.

The Mediterranean and the Baltic are two of the most noted seas. A *sea* in which there are many islands, is sometimes called an *archipelago*.

A *Lake* is a large collection of fresh water in the interior of a country.

Lake Superior is the largest lake in the world.

A *Gulf* or *Bay* is a part of the sea extending into the land.

The Gulf of Mexico and the Bay of Biscay are two of the largest.

A *Strait* is a narrow passage of water between two seas, or between a sea and an ocean.

The Strait of Gibralter separates Spain from Africa.

A *Channel* is a passage of water wider than a strait.

The British Channel is between England and France. The deepest part of a river is sometimes called the channel.

A *River* is a stream of water running into some ocean, sea, lake, or other river.

The Mississippi is the largest river in North America, and the Amazon is the largest in South America.

A *Sound* is a branch of the Sea so shallow that its depth may be measured.

Long Island Sound is one of the most noted.

A *Frith* is the widening of a river at the mouth.

Havens or *Harbors* are small inlets of the sea where ships anchor.

DEFINITIONS IN CIVIL OR POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

GOVERNMENT. There are three principal kinds of government: viz. *Monarchical*, *Aristocratical*, and *Republican government*. All governments partake in some degree of one of these elementary systems.

A *Monarchy* is a government exercised by one individual: if his power be subject to law, it is a limited monarchy; but if not, it is an absolute monarchy, or despotism.

An *Aristocracy* is a government exercised by a few persons.

A *Republic* is a government administered by rulers elected by the people.

When several states are united and have one common government, it is called a Federal Republic. The government of the United States is a Federal Republic, and the states are usually divided into counties and towns, for political purposes, and the administration of justice.

The principal Political Divisions of the earth are empires, kingdoms, dutchies, and republics.

An *Empire* usually consists of several countries under the government of one man, called an *Emperor*.

Russia, Austria, and Turkey are empires.

A *Kingdom* is usually less extensive than an empire and is subject to a King.

Great Britain, France, and Spain are Kingdoms.

A *Dutchy*, *Grand Dutchy*, or *Principality* are portions of country, subject to a Duke, grand Duke or Prince, who is subject to some other power.

RELIGION. There are four principal religions in the world; viz. the *Pagan* or *Heathen*, the *Mahometan*, the *Jewish*, and the *Christian*.

Paganism is the worship of idols or false gods.

Mahometanism is a religion devised by Mahomet.

It is contained in a book called the Koran. The followers of this religion are called Mussulmen or Mahometans.

Judaism is the religion of the Jews.

The Jews admit the authority of the Old Testament, but reject that of the New. They are dispersed throughout the world

Christianity is the worship of the true God, as taught by Jesus Christ and the apostles, and is contained in the Holy Scriptures.

Christianity is considered under three general divisions; Roman Catholic, Greek church, and Protestant.

The Roman Catholics admit the supremacy of the Pope, and are called Papists.

The Greek Church resembles the Roman Catholic in its form and ceremonies, but denies the supremacy of the Pope.

Protestants are so called from their protesting against the authority of the Pope, at the time of the Reformation, in the 16th century.

THE WORLD.

The land of the world, or earth, may be considered under five grand divisions, sometimes called Continents; viz. America, Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australia. The islands of the Pacific ocean are called Polynesia.

The water which composes the greater part of the surface of the earth, is principally divided into five oceans; viz. the Atlantic, the Pacific, the Indian, Southern and Arctic.

QUESTIONS ON THE MAP OF THE WORLD.

What ocean west of America?

What ocean separates America from Europe and Africa?

Which way is New Holland from the south part of Africa?

What ocean south of Asia?

In which hemisphere, the northern or southern, is there the most land?

In which hemisphere are New Holland and New Zealand?

In which are the Sandwich Islands and the Cape Verd?

In which are Newfoundland, Iceland, and Japan?

In which are the Society Islands, and Madagascar?

In which hemisphere, eastern or western, is America?

In which are Europe, Asia, Africa, and New Holland?

Through what part of Europe does the Arctic circle pass?

Through what part of Asia and Africa, does the tropic of Cancer pass?

Through what countries does the tropic of Capricorn pass?

In what zone is the north part of South America?

In what zone are Spitz Bergen and Nova Zembla?

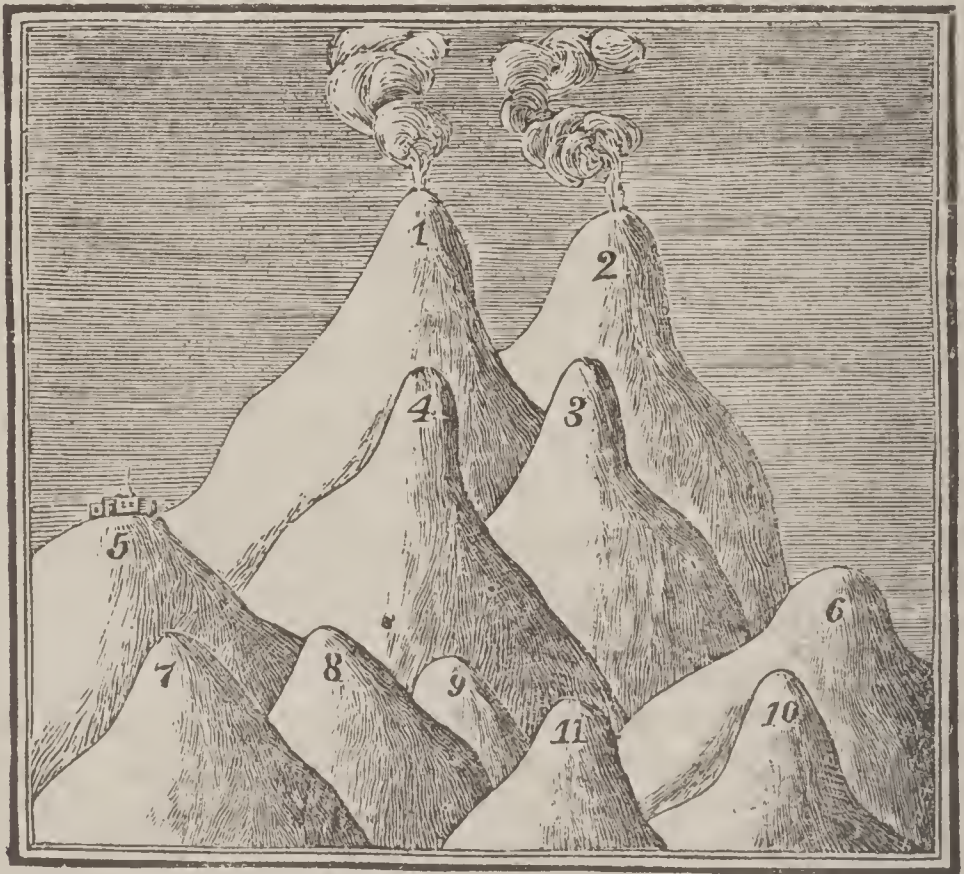
In what zone is the south part of Africa?

What part of Africa is in the north temperate zone?

- What part of Asia is in the torrid zone?
 What part of South America is in the torrid zone?
 In what zone are the Friendly Islands?
 In what is New Zealand?
 In what latitude, north or south, is North America? Why?
 Which way from Asia to Africa?
 In what latitude, north or south, is the southern part of Africa?
 What sea between Europe and Africa?
 In what latitude, north or south, is New Holland? Why?
 What sea between Asia and Africa?
 Which way from Cape Good Hope is St. Helena?
 In what latitude, north or south, is Europe? Why?
 What strait separates the continent of Asia from America?
 In what latitude is the continent of Asia, north or south? Why?
 What is the latitude of the Sandwich Islands?
 In what latitude, north or south, is the greater part of South America? Why? What part is in north latitude?
 What is the latitude of Cape Farewell?
 In what latitude, north or south, is the southern part of Africa?
 In what zone are the Marquesas and Society Islands?
 In what latitude, north or south, is the northern part of Africa?
 Which is most northerly, New Hebrides or New Caledonia?
 Which way from the Sandwich Islands to the Society Islands?
 What is the latitude of the Azores?
 What is the latitude of the Bermudas?
 Which side of the equator is Cape St. Roque?
 What is the latitude of St. Domingo?
 What is the latitude of Cape Horn?
 What is the latitude of Cape Good Hope?
 Which way from the United States to Europe?
 Which way is Madagascar from Africa?
 Which way from the United States to the Cape Good Hope?
 Which way is New Holland from Asia?
 Which way from the Cape Good Hope to China?
 Which way from Cape Horn to the Sandwich Isles?
 Which side of the equator are New Guinea and Java?
 Which is most easterly, Cape St. Roque or Newfoundland?
 Where is Japan?
 Which way from the United States to Greenland?

AMERICA.

America is the largest of the grand divisions of the earth. It extends from latitude 75 north to Cape Horn, 56 degrees south latitude. Its length is about 9000 miles. It is divided into North and South America, at the Isthmus of Darien.



NOTED MOUNTAINS OF NORTH AMERICA.

	Feet in height.
1 Popocatepetl, Mexico	17,500
2 Orizaba, do.	17,000
3 Mt. St. Elias, Russian Possessions,	12,500
4 Long Peak of Rocky Mountains,	12,500
5 Elevation of the City of Mexico	7,500
6 White Mountains, N. H.	6,600
7 Camel's Rump, Vt.	4,200
8 Saddle Back, Mass.	4,000
9 Table Mountains, S. C.	4,000
10 Grand Monadnock, N. H.	3,300
11 Alleghany Mountains, average height.	2,400

NORTH AMERICA.

North America is divided into British America, Russian Possessions, and Greenland, in the north; and the States of Mexico and Guatemala in the south; and the United States in the middle.

Mountains. The principal mountains in North America, are the Rocky Mountains, which extend along the western side; and in Mexico are called Cordilleras.

Gulfs and Bays. Baffin's and Hudson's are the two great Bays. The three largest Gulfs are Mexico, California, and St. Lawrence.

Rivers. Some of the principal rivers are the Mississippi, Missouri, St. Lawrence, Columbia, Rio del Norte, Mackenzie, Severn, and Colorado.

The Mississippi receives the waters of many large rivers. It is navigable to St. Anthony's Falls, about 2,400 miles. The navigation is difficult and mostly by steam boats. The river overflows its banks every spring.

The Missouri is a western branch of the Mississippi. It rises in the Rocky Mountains, and is navigable for boats to the Great Falls, 4000 miles by the river from the Gulf of Mexico.

The St. Lawrence is the outlet of the five great lakes, Superior, Huron, Michigan, Erie, and Ontario. It runs northeasterly into the Gulf of St. Lawrence. It is navigable for ships of the line to Quebec, and for large vessels to Montreal, 580 miles from the ocean.

The Columbia or Oregon rises in the Rocky Mountains, and flows southwesterly into the Pacific Ocean. It is navigable for sloops 180 miles.

The Rio Del Norte rises in the Rocky Mountains, and runs southeasterly into the Gulf of Mexico. Its navigation is much obstructed by sand bars.

Mackenzie River is the outlet of Slave Lake, and flows into the Arctic Ocean.

The Severn is the outlet of Lake Winnipeg and flows into Hudson's Bay.

The Colorado rises on the west side of the Rocky Mountains, and runs southwesterly into the Gulf of California.

Lakes. North America is distinguished for the number and size of its lakes. The principal are Superior, Huron, Michigan, Erie, Ontario, Winnipeg, Slave, Great Bear, and Lake of the Hills; all of which are navigable.

Islands. The West India Islands, the Bermudas, Newfoundland, Long Island, and Vancouver's, are the principal.

BRITISH AMERICA.

British America comprehends all the northern part of the continent, except the Russian Possessions and Greenland.

It comprises the four provinces of Lower Canada, Upper Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick; the Islands of Newfoundland, St. Johns, and Cape Breton, and the vast region of New Britain.

LOWER CANADA.

Lower Canada lies on both sides of the St. Lawrence, and is separated from Upper Canada by the Ottawa river.

The most populous part of Lower Canada consists of a fertile valley, through which the St. Lawrence flows.

Rivers. The river St. Lawrence forms the most striking feature of the country.

Towns. QUEBEC, the capital of all British America, is built on a promontory at the confluence of St. Charles with the St. Lawrence, nearly 400 miles from the ocean.

Montreal, situated on an island in the St. Lawrence, at the head of ship navigation, 180 miles above Quebec, is the most commercial town in Canada, and the great emporium of the fur trade.

UPPER CANADA.

Upper Canada is separated from the United States by the great lakes and the St. Lawrence, and from Lower Canada by the Ottawa River; but its limits to the north and west are not defined.

The country is covered with forests, except that part which borders on the St. Lawrence and the lakes.

Lakes. One half of the lakes Ontario, Erie, Huron, and Superior, are included in Lower Canada.

Canals. There are two canals, viz. the *Welland*, uniting Lake Erie and Ontario, 41 miles long;—and the *Rideau*, 160 miles long, extending from Kingston to the Ottawa River.

Towns. YORK, the seat of government, is situated on the northwest side of Lake Ontario.

Kingston, at the northeast end of Lake Ontario, is the largest town and the British naval station on the lake.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Nova Scotia is a large peninsula about 300 miles long, and is partly separated from New Brunswick, by the Bay of Fundy.

Towns. HALIFAX is the capital, and is the principal English naval station in America.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

New Brunswick is situated between the northeast part of the United States and the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Rivers. The St. Johns is the principal river.

Bays. The Bay of Fundy is the principal bay.

This bay is remarkable for its tides, which sometimes rise 60 feet.

Towns. FREDERICKTON, on the St. Johns River, is the seat of government.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Newfoundland is situated east of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, separated from Labrador by the Strait of Bellisle, and is 380 miles long.

Towns. ST. JOHNS is the capital.

Grand Bank. The shoals east of Newfoundland, called the Grand Bank, are valuable for their cod fisheries.

ST. JOHNS AND CAPE BRETON.

The Islands of St. Johns and of Cape Breton are each about 110 miles long, and are valuable chiefly for their fisheries.

Towns. Louisburg is the principal town of Cape Breton.

NEW BRITAIN.

This is the name of all the northern part of British America, which, with the exception of a few trading establishments, is in the possession of the natives. It is generally a barren and mountainous country.

Rivers. The Mackenzie, Nelson, Saskashawan, Severn, and Albany, are the principal rivers.

Lakes. The Winnipeg, Slave, and Lake of the Hills are the principal lakes.

Indians. The Esquimaux, and the Knistenaux are the principal native tribes.

GREENLAND.

Greenland, an extensive country belonging to Denmark, is the most northern region of the globe, but its northern limits have not been ascertained.

It is a dreary country, chiefly composed of barren and rocky mountains, whose summits are covered with perpetual snow and ice.

RUSSIAN POSSESSIONS.

Russia possesses a large tract of country in the northwest part of North America, inhabited mostly by Indians.

It is cold, and but little known, and contains the high mountains of St. Elias.

The number of Russians is about 1000, who are engaged in the fur trade with the natives.

QUESTIONS ON THE MAP OF NORTH AMERICA.

What ocean north of North America?

What ocean east of North America?

What ocean on the west and southwest?

How is North America bounded?

In what part of it are the Russian Possessions?

In what part is British America?

What two large bays in the northeastern part of North America?

Into what does the St. Lawrence flow?

What bay in the southern part of Hudson's Bay?

Where is Vancouver's Island?

Where is Hudson's Strait? Where is Greenland?

Where is Labrador? Where is Long Island?

Where is Lake Winnipeg? Where is Slave Lake?

Which is most northerly, Baffin's Bay or Hudson's?

What part of British America do the Esquimaux inhabit?

What is the southern cape of Greenland?

Into what does the Severn River flow?

What large island east of the Gulf of St. Lawrence?

Which way does the Mississippi run?

What part of British America do the Knistenaux inhabit?

Which way from Nova Scotia to New Brunswick?
Which way is Lower Canada from Upper Canada?
Where is Quebec? Where is Montreal?
Which way from Nova Scotia is the Grand Bank?
Where are the Bermudas Islands?

MEXICO.

Mexico was formerly a colony of Spain, but it is now an independent republic.

Mountains. This country is traversed by a chain of mountains, called the Cordilleras, a part of the great range of Rocky Mountains.

Some of these mountains are volcanic, and many are constantly covered with snow. One of the most remarkable summits is the volcano Popocatpetl.

Rivers. The Rio Del Norte, and Colorado are the two largest rivers.

Peninsulas. Mexico has two peninsulas, California, which is about 900 miles long, and Yucatan, which is noted for mahogany.

Mexico is celebrated for its silver mines, which are the richest in the world. One extends 8 miles, and is 1640 feet in depth.

Towns. MEXICO, the capital, is elevated nearly 7,500 feet above the level of the ocean, and is surrounded by mountains.

Puebla is the second city in population, and its situation is elevated. Guadalajara and Queretaro are also large towns.

Guanaxuato and Zacatecas are famous for their silver mines; and Xalapa for the medicinal root called *Jalap*.

Mexico has but few good harbors; some of the best are Vera Cruz and Tampico, on the Gulf of Mexico, and Acapulco and San Blas, on the Pacific Ocean.

GUATIMALA,

OR CENTRAL AMERICA.

Guatimala, a long isthmus forming the most southern part of North America, was formerly subject to Spain, but was declared independent in 1821; and has since been styled the Republic of *Central America*.

Mountains. This country is extremely mountainous, has many volcanoes, and is subject to earthquakes.

The part bordering on the Bay of Honduras, produces mahogany and logwood.

The *rivers* are small. The principal lake is Nicaragua.

Towns. GUATIMALA, the capital, is situated near the Pacific Ocean, and has a good harbor.

Some of the other principal towns, are Leon, Cartago, and Chiapa; Balize, a noted port on the Bay of Honduras, is the capital of a small province of the same name, belonging to Great Britain.

QUESTIONS, ON THE MAP OF NORTH AMERICA, CONTINUED.

How is Mexico bounded? How is the City of Mexico situated?
What bay southeast of the Yucatan?
Where is the Bay of Campeachy?
Which way from Mexico to Acapulco?
Where is Guatimala? How is it bounded?
In what part of Guatimala is Lake Nicaragua?
Into what does the Rio Del Norte flow?
Where is Cape St. Lucas?
Into what does the Colorado flow?
On what river is Santa Fe?
Near what parallel of latitude is the City of Mexico?
Where is Balize?

WEST INDIES.

The West India Islands lie between North and South America. The Bahama Islands are the most northern, and Trinidad the most southern.

The West Indies comprise the Bahamas, the *Great Antilles*, and the *Caribbee Islands*. Dominica and all that lie between it and Porto Rico are called *Leeward Islands*; Martinico and all to the south of it *Windward Islands*.

The Bahama Islands are numerous. One of them now called Cat Island, is noted for being the first land in America, discovered by Columbus.

The four *Great Antilles*, namely, Cuba, Hayti, Jamaica, and Porto Rico, are the largest. Guadaloupe, Martinico, and Barbadoes, are the largest of the *Caribbee Islands*.

These islands, with the exception of Hayti and Margarita, belong chiefly to Great Britain, Spain, and France.

THE PRINCIPAL WEST INDIA ISLANDS.

		<i>Belonging to</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>
Bahamas	Bahama	}	Britain
	Providence		
	Cat		
Great Antilles	Hayti	}	Cape Haytien.
	Cuba		Havanna.
	Jamaica		Kingston.
	Porto Rico		St. Juan.

LEEWARD ISLANDS.

Caribbee Islands	Guadaloupe	France	<i>Basse Terre.</i>
	Antigua	Britain	<i>St. Johns</i>
	Santa Cruz	Denmark	<i>Santa Cruz.</i>
	<i>St. Christopher</i>	Britain	
	Dominica	do.	<i>Roseau.</i>
	<i>St. Eustatia</i>	Holland	<i>The Bay.</i>
	<i>St. Bartholomew</i>	Sweden	<i>Gustavia</i>
	<i>St. Thomas</i>	Denmark	

WINDWARD ISLANDS.

	<i>Belonging to</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>	
<i>Caribbee Islands</i> {	Martinico	France	<i>St. Pierre.</i>
	Barbadoes	Britain	<i>Bridgetown.</i>
	Grenada	do.	<i>St. George.</i>
	Trinidad	do.	<i>Port of Spain.</i>
	St. Vincent	do.	<i>Kingston.</i>
	Tobago	do.	<i>Scarborough.</i>
	Margarita	Columbia	<i>Ascension.</i>

The West India Islands in the interior are generally mountainous; but there are numerous rich valleys.

These Islands lie chiefly within the torrid zone, and have a hot climate. In August and September tremendous hurricanes are common.

Four fifths of the inhabitants are blacks, who are mostly slaves. The white inhabitants are most numerous in Cuba and Porto Rico.

Cuba is the largest and most important of the West Indies. HAVANNA is the capital.

Hayti was formerly called *Hispaniola* and *St. Domingo*, and was divided between France and Spain. Here the first European colony was established by Columbus; and here also the first independent state was formed by African slaves.

The principal towns in Hayti, are CAPE HAYTIEN, St. Domingo, and Port au Prince.

KINGSTON, the capital of Jamaica, is a large commercial town.

QUESTIONS, ON THE MAP OF NORTH AMERICA, CONTINUED.

- Which way from the United States to the West India Islands?
 Where is the Gulf of Mexico? Where is the Caribbean Sea?
 Where are the Bahama Islands?
 Which is most easterly, Cuba or Hayti?
 Where is the Gulf of California?
 Of what island is Havanna the capital? How is it situated?
 Where is Port au Prince? Where is Cat Island?
 Which most northerly, Barbadoes or Trinidad?

Which way is Hayti from Cuba? Where is Cape Haytien?

Where is Porto Rico?

Of what Island is Kingston the capital?

Which way from Hayti to Jamaica?

Which way from Cuba to Bahama Isles?

What two large rivers from the west run into the Mississippi?

What range of mountains in the western part of North America?

Where is Mt. St. Elias?

Into what does the Columbia River run?

What lakes between Canada and the United States?

Into what does Nelson River run?

Near what parallel of latitude is New Orleans?

Which way from Hudson's Bay is New North Wales?

Which way from Labrador to Greenland?

Which way from Hudson's Bay is New South Wales?

Near what mountains does the Missouri rise, and what direction does it run?

In what part of North America is Mexico?

In what part are Labrador and Nova Scotia?

To what parallel of latitude does the northern boundary of the United States nearly extend?

Which way does Mackenzie River run?

Between what two parallels of latitude do the United States lie?

North of what sea are Cuba, Hayti and Porto Rico?

Which way from Labrador is Cape Farewell?

Which way from the United States to the Russian Possessions?

Which way from the United States is Newfoundland?

Where is Alaska?

Where is Bhering's Strait?

Where is Davis Strait?

Which way from Labrador to Mexico?

UNITED STATES.

The territory of the United States extends from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific—a distance of three thousand miles—and from the British Possessions, to the Gulf of Mexico, a distance of about 1700 miles.

Mountains. The Rocky Mountains, in the west, and the Alleghanies, in the east, are the two great ranges, in the United States. The highest summit, of the Rocky Mountains, is 12,500 feet. The White Mountains, in New Hampshire, are the highest east of the Mississippi. The Alleghanies extend from the State of Alabama to New York.

Lakes. Michigan and Champlain are the largest lakes in the United States. Lake Superior, Huron, Erie, and Ontario, are partly in the United States and partly in Canada.

Rivers. The Mississippi is the most distinguished. Its principal branches are the Missouri, Arkansas, Ohio, and Red.

Tennessee, Cumberland, and the Wabash, are the largest rivers that empty into the Ohio.

The principal rivers, on the eastern coast of the United States, are Penobscot, Kennebeck, Androscoggin, Saco, Merrimack, Connecticut, Hudson, Delaware, Susquehannah, Potowmac, Rappahannock, York, James, Roanoke, Pamlico, Neuse, Cape Fear, Pedee, Santee, Edisto, Cambahee, Savannah, Ogeechee, Altamaha, St. Mary's and St. John's. These rivers are all large, and most of them navigable.

Bays. The principal bays are Massachusetts, Delaware, and Chesapeake.

Sounds. The three principal sounds are Albemarle, Pamlico, and Long Island Sound.

Islands. The principal islands are Long Island, and Vancouver's.

Climate. The United States lie in the northern temperate zone, and embrace the most favorable portion of North America, in regard to climate and productions.

QUESTIONS ON THE MAP OF THE UNITED STATES.

- What lies north of the United States? What on the east? What on the south? What on the southwest? What on the west?
- How are the United States bounded?
- In what part are the Rocky Mountains?
- Where are the Alleghany Mountains?
- Where is Lake Michigan? Where is Lake Superior?
- Which is most northerly, Lake Huron, or Lake Erie?
- Which is most westerly, Lake Erie, or Lake Ontario?
- In what part of the United States is Oregon Territory?
- What mountains are there in Mexico?
- Where is Texas?
- What river separates Upper Canada from Lower?
- Into what does the St. Maurice River run?
- Into what does the Sorrel River run?
- Where are the Six Nations?
- Where is Cape Cod? Where is Cape May?
- What two capes east of North Carolina?
- Where is Long Island Sound?
- What two sounds east of North Carolina?
- Where is Delaware Bay?
- Where is Chesapeake Bay?
- What cape south of Florida?
- Which way from Maine to Florida?
- From Georgia to Ohio?
- From Mississippi to New York?
- From Alabama to Indiana?
- Which way does the Ohio River run?
- What two Rivers form the Ohio?
- Which way does the Arkansas run?
- Into what does the Red River run?
- Into what does the Pearl and Pascagoula Rivers empty?
- Into what does the Connecticut run?

POLITICAL DIVISIONS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The number of states at the time they gained their independence was 13; the present number is 24, besides the district of Columbia, and six large territories. They are divided into four grand divisions: 1st. the *New England*, or *Eastern States*; 2d. the *Middle*; 3d. the *Southern*; 4th. the *Western*.

	<i>States.</i>	<i>Seats of government.</i>
<i>New England or Eastern States.</i>	{ 1 Maine,	AUGUSTA.
	2 New Hampshire,	CONCORD.
	3 Vermont,	MONTPELIER.
	4 Massachusetts,	BOSTON.
	5 Rhode Island,	PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT.
	6 Connecticut,	HARTFORD, NEW HAVEN.
<i>Middle States.</i>	{ 7 New York,	ALBANY.
	8 New Jersey,	TRENTON.
	9 Pennsylvania,	HARRISBURG.
	10 Delaware,	DOVER.
<i>Southern States.</i>	{ 11 Maryland,	ANNAPOLIS.
	12 Virginia,	RICHMOND.
	13 North Carolina,	RALEIGH.
	14 South Carolina,	COLUMBIA.
	15 Georgia,	MILLEDGEVILLE.
	16 Alabama,	TUSCALOOSA.
	17 Mississippi,	JACKSON.
	18 Louisiana,	NEW ORLEANS.
<i>Western States.</i>	{ 19 Tennessee,	NASHVILLE.
	20 Kentucky,	FRANKFORT
	21 Ohio,	COLUMBUS.
	22 Indiana,	INDIANAPOLIS.
	23 Illinois,	VANDALIA.
	24 Missouri,	JEFFERSON.
<i>District.</i>	Columbia,	WASHINGTON.
<i>Territories.</i>	{ Florida,	TALLAHASSE.
	Michigan,	DETROIT.
	North West, or Huron,	
	Arkansas,	LITTLE ROCK.
	Missouri,	
	Oregon,	

NEW ENGLAND, OR EASTERN STATES.

The *New England* or *Eastern States* lie east of the Hudson River. They embrace the most northern part of the Union.

Mountains. The White Mountains, in New Hampshire, are 6,600 feet high. The Green Mountains extend through Vermont, Massachusetts, and Connecticut.

Rivers. The Connecticut is the great river of *New England*; it rises in Canada, and separates New Hampshire and Vermont, and runs through Massachusetts and Connecticut, into Long Island Sound. It is navigable to Hartford for sloops, and, by locks and canals, it has been made navigable for boats nearly its whole length.

The Merrimack has its source in the White Mountains, and runs through the middle of New Hampshire and the northeast part of Massachusetts, and flows into the Atlantic near Newburyport. It is navigable to Haverhill, 18 miles from its mouth.

QUESTIONS ON THE MAP OF THE EASTERN AND MIDDLE STATES.

- What ocean east of Massachusetts?
- What state east of New Hampshire?
- Which is most easterly, Vermont or New Hampshire?
- What rivers separates them? Which way does it flow?
- Which is most easterly, Rhode Island or Connecticut?
- What cape northeast of Boston? Where is Cape Cod?
- Which way from Boston to Portland?
- What three states east of New York?
- What river in the western part of Connecticut?
- Which way from Connecticut to Maine?
- From Boston to Hartford?
- From Hartford to Providence?
- From Norwich to Pittsfield?
- What two states lie north of Massachusetts?
- Which way from Boston to Providence?
- What separates Connecticut from Long Island?
- What two states south of New York?
- Where is Cape Malabar?

MAINE.



MARINERS' CHURCH, PORTLAND.

Maine is the most northern and eastern and is the largest of the New England States. It is remarkable for its extensive forests, great extent of sea coast, and many excellent harbors.

Mountains. The Katahdin, in the centre of the state, are the highest. The greatest elevation is about 5000 feet. A ridge of the highlands forms the northwestern boundary of the state.

Bays. *Passamaquoddy*, *Penobscot*, and *Casco*, are the three largest.

Lakes. The principal lakes are the *Moosehead*, the source of the *Kennebec River*; and the *Umbagog*, in the western part of the state.

Towns. *AUGUSTA*, on the *Kennebec River*, is the seat of government.

Portland, situated on *Casco Bay*, is the largest town, and was till 1832 the capital of the state.

The other large towns are Thomaston, Hallowell, Gardiner, Saco, Bath, Bangor, Belfast and Eastport.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

New Hampshire is mostly an inland state, and is distinguished for its high mountains.

Mountains. The White Mountains are in the northern part; the highest elevation is *Mount Washington*. The other principal mountains are *Mousehillock*, east of Haverhill, and *Monadnock*, southeast of Keene.

Lakes. Winnipiseogee, near the centre of the state, is the largest.

Rivers. The Connecticut, Merrimac, Piscataqua, Saco, and Androscoggin, are the principal.

Islands. There is a cluster of small rocky islands near Portsmouth, called the Isle of Shoals.

Towns. CONCORD, on the Merrimack, is the seat of government, and a flourishing town. Portsmouth, at the mouth of the Piscataqua, is the largest town in the state, and the only sea port; the United States' navy yard is here.

The other large towns are Dover, which has extensive manufactories, Exeter, Keene, Haverhill, Amherst, Charlestown, Lancaster, and Hanover

VERMONT.

Vermont is entirely inland and very mountainous.

Mountains. The Green Mountains extend the whole length of the state.

Rivers. The Connecticut, Lamoile, Onion, and Otter Creek, are the principal.

Lakes. Lake Champlain is on the western side of Vermont, and communicates with the St. Lawrence by Sorrel River, which is navigable.

Towns. MONTPELIER, on the Onion River, is the seat of government. The other principal towns are Bennington, Windsor, Rutland, Burlington, Middlebury, Vergennes, and Brattleborough.

MASSACHUSETTS.



STATE HOUSE, BOSTON.

Massachusetts is one of the oldest states in the Union, and is distinguished for its literary and benevolent institutions.

Mountains. The Green Mountains extend through the western part of the state. *Saddle Mountain*, in Williamstown, *Mount Tom*, and *Mount Holyoke*, near Northampton, and *Wachusett* in Princeton, are some of the most noted.

Rivers. The principal rivers are the Connecticut, Housatonic, Chickapee, Millers, Merrimack, Nashua, Taunton, Charles, and Pawtucket.

Canals. *Middlesex Canal*, connecting Boston Harbor with Merrimack River, is 30 miles in length. The *Blackstone Canal*, extending from Worcester to Providence, is 40 miles in length.

Rail Road. There is a rail road in Quincy, about 3 miles long. This was the first rail road built in the United States

Bays. Massachusetts Bay is the largest. Buzzard's Bay, on the south side of the Peninsula of Cape Cod, extends about 40 miles into the land.

Islands. The most considerable islands are Nantucket, and Martha's Vineyard.

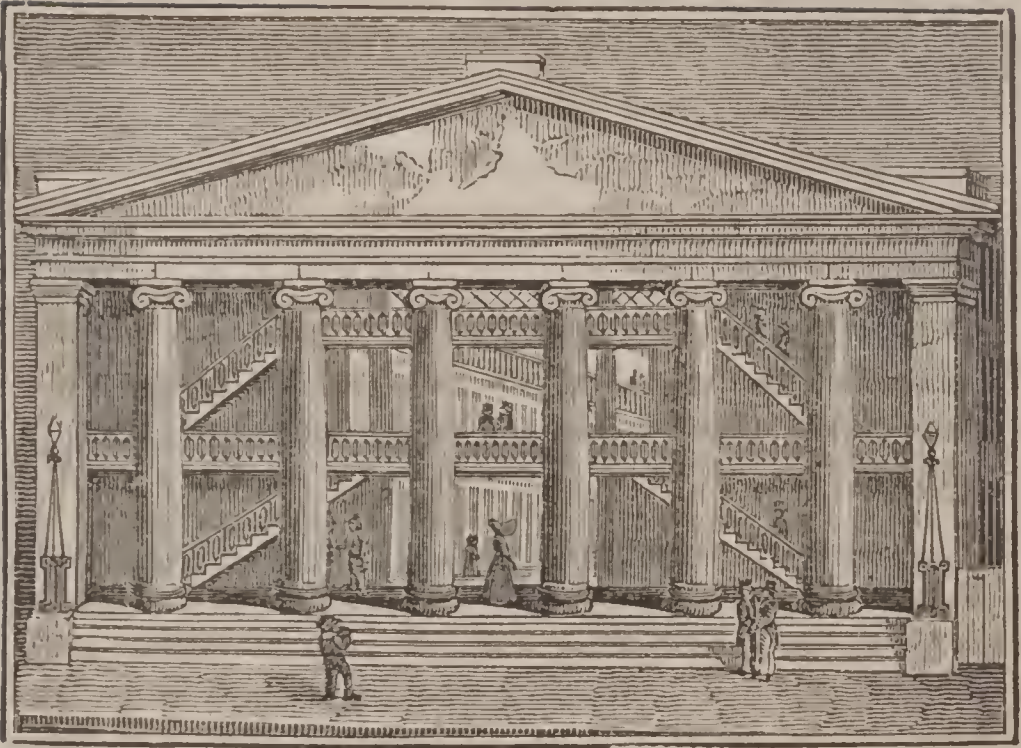
Towns. BOSTON, situated on a small peninsula in Massachusetts Bay, is the capital. It is a large, wealthy and beautiful city, and has a good harbor and an extensive commerce.

Salem is 14 miles northeast of Boston, and in commerce, population, and wealth, is the third town in *New England*.

Plymouth, 36 miles S. E. of Boston, was the first settled town in *New England*. Newburyport, Marblehead, Beverly, and Gloucester are extensively concerned in the cod fisheries. New Bedford and Nantucket have many vessels in the whale fishery. Lowell, Taunton, Waltham, Troy, and Springfield have extensive manufactories. Cambridge is noted for its University; Andover for its Theological Seminary; Charlestown is noted for the United States navy yard, State Prison, and the Insane Hospital.

The other large towns are Worcester, Northampton, Pittsfield, Concord, Dedham, Lenox, and Amherst.

RHODE ISLAND.



THE ARCADE, PROVIDENCE.

Rhode Island is a small state, but distinguished for its manufactures. The first cotton factory, in the United States, was built in this state.

Bays. Narraganset Bay extends nearly through the eastern part of the state. It is navigable for large ships to Providence, 30 miles from the ocean, and is about 15 miles wide.

Rivers. The principal are the Pawtucket, or *Blackstone*, and Pawcatuck.

Islands. *Rhode Island*, from which the state takes its name, is situated in Narraganset Bay. It is 15 miles in length, and 3 1-2 in breadth. The *Connanicut* and *Prudence* are the other most prominent islands in the bay. Block Island, situated in the Atlantic, 10 miles south-west of Newport, has about 800 inhabitants.

Towns. PROVIDENCE and NEWPORT are considered the capitals of the state. Providence is a wealthy and flourishing town, and has an extensive trade. Newport, at

the south part of the island of *Rhode Island*, is delightfully situated, and has a good harbor. The other principal towns are Bristol, Warren, East Greenwich, and South Kingston.

CONNECTICUT.

Connecticut is a small state, distinguished for its manufactures, its literary institutions, and the intelligence, and good morals of its inhabitants.

Rivers. The principal rivers are the Connecticut, Thames, and Housatonic. The Thames is navigable to Norwich, and the Housatonic to Derby.

Towns. HARTFORD is a wealthy town, and has an extensive trade. NEW HAVEN is a flourishing place. The other principal towns are Middletown, New London, Norwich, and Litchfield.

Canal. The *Farmington Canal* extends from New Haven to the northern part of the state, where it meets the *Hampshire* and *Hampden Canal*, which unites with the Connecticut River at Northampton.

QUESTIONS, ON THE MAP OF THE EASTERN AND MIDDLE STATES, CONTINUED.

On what river is Augusta?

Which way does the Penobscot River run?

Where is Bangor?

Which way does the Kennebec River run?

Which way does the Androscoggin run?

Into what does the Saco River flow?

On what river is Brunswick? Where is Fryeburg?

On what river are Bath and Hallowell?

Where is Portland? Saco? Lake Umbagog?

How is New Hampshire bounded on the north?

What lie on the east? What on the south?

What river forms the western boundary?

Where is Lake Winnipiseogee?

On what river is Concord?

In what part of the state is it situated?

Where is Portsmouth?

In what part of New Hampshire is Keene?

In what part are Hanover and Charlestown?

Where is Exeter? Dover? Amherst? Haverhill? Lancaster?

In what part of New Hampshire are the White mountains?

What lake between Vermont and New York?

How is Vermont bounded?

In what part of Vermont, and on what river is Montpelier?

On what river is Middlebury?

On what river are Brattleborough and Windsor?

Where is Bennington?

Through what part of Vermont do the Green Mountains extend?

How is Massachusetts bounded?

In what part of the state is Boston?

Which way from Boston to Salem?

On what river are Northampton and Springfield?

On what island is Edgartown?

Where is Nantucket?

What bay north of Martha's Vineyard?

Where is New Bedford? Worcester? Pittsfield? Greenfield?

Williamstown? Dedham?

Which way from Boston to Taunton?

On what river are Lowell, Haverhill, and Newburyport?

How is Rhode Island bounded?

In what part of the state is Providence?

Which way from Providence to Bristol and Warren?

On which side of Narraganset Bay are East Greenwich, and South Kingston?

Where is Newport?

Which way from Newport to Block Island?

What bay in the eastern part of Rhode Island?

How is Connecticut bounded?

On what river are Hartford and Middletown?

On what river is Norwich?

In what part of Connecticut is New London?

In what part is Litchfield?

Where is New Haven? Fairfield? Guildford? Brooklyn?

Through what part of Connecticut does the Thames run?

On what river are Derby and Canaan?

Where is Bridgeport?

MIDDLE STATES.

The *Middle States* are distinguished for their grand canals, and also for their navigable rivers, on which steam navigation is very extensive. The soil in these states is generally good.

Rivers. The principal rivers are the Hudson, Delaware, and Susquehannah.

The Hudson, the largest river in New York, rises in the mountains west of Lake Champlain, and flows into the Atlantic near New York City, and is navigable to Troy, 150 miles.

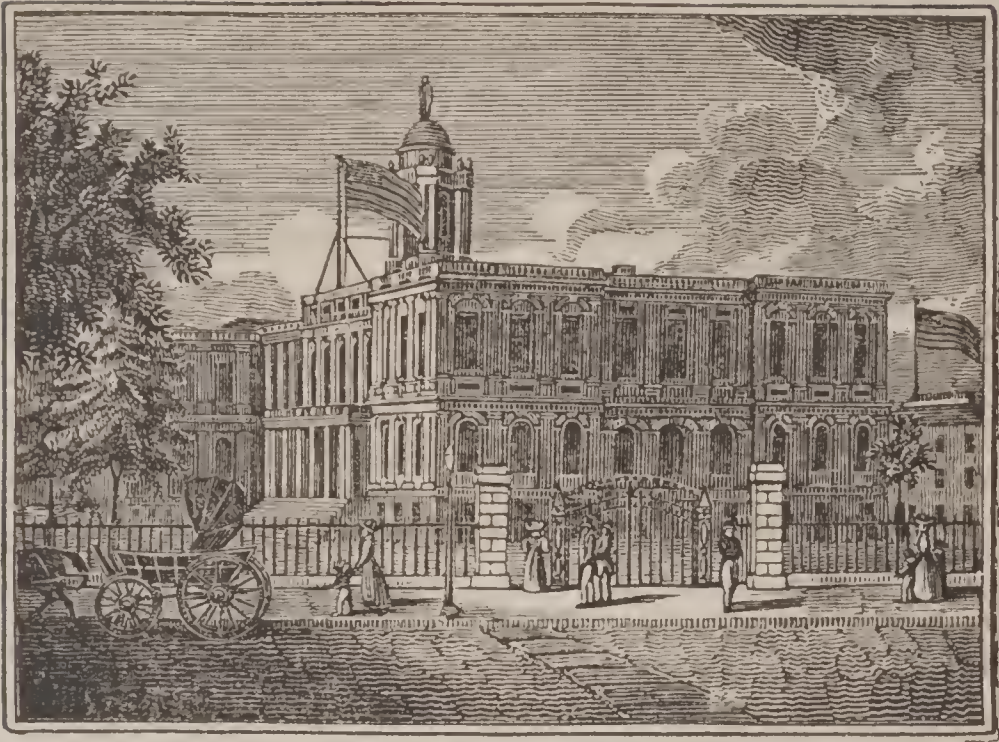
The Delaware has its source in the Catskill Mountains, separates New York and New Jersey from Pennsylvania, and empties into Delaware Bay. It is navigable for the largest ships to Philadelphia, and for sloops to Trenton.

The Susquehannah, the largest river in Pennsylvania, rises in New York, and flows into Chesapeake Bay.

QUESTIONS, ON THE MAP OF THE EASTERN AND MIDDLE STATES,
CONTINUED.

- Where is the Hudson River? Which way does it flow?
 What states does the Delaware River separate? Into what does it flow?
 Where is Lake Champlain?
 Where are the Niagara Falls?
 Where is Queenstown?
 What state north of Pennsylvania?
 What three states on the south?
 Where is Cape May? Where is Sandy Hook?
 What state west of Delaware?
 Which way from New York to Philadelphia?
 What lake and river north of New York?
 Which way does the Susquehannah River run?
 Into what does it flow?
 Which way from Philadelphia to Buffalo?
 —From Trenton to Harrisburg?
 —From Harrisburg to Lake Erie?

NEW YORK.



CITY HALL, NEW YORK.

New York is the first state in the Union, in regard to commerce, population, and wealth.

Mountains. The principal mountains are the Catskill, near the Hudson River.

Rivers. The principal are the Hudson, Niagara, and St. Lawrence. The other rivers are the Mohawk, Black, Oswego, and Genesee.

Lakes. The largest lakes are Erie, Ontario, and Champlain. The other lakes are George, Oneida, Cayuga, Seneca, Canandaigua, Owasco, Skeneateles, and Onondaga.

Canals. The Erie Canal extends from the Hudson River, at Albany, to Buffalo on Lake Erie, 363 miles. Champlain Canal extends from the Hudson River to Lake Champlain, 64 miles.

Islands. The principal are Long and Staten, and Grand Island in Niagara River.

Towns. New York is the largest and most commercial city in the United States, and is rapidly increasing. It stands on Manhattan Island, at the mouth of Hudson River.

ALBANY, on the Hudson, is the seat of government. The other large towns are Troy, Hudson, Utica, Rochester, Brooklyn, Auburn, Buffalo, Poughkeepsie, Schenectady, and Plattsburg.

NEW JERSEY.

New Jersey lies principally between Delaware River and Bay, and the Atlantic Ocean. It has little commerce, but extensive manufactories.

Rivers. Delaware River forms the western boundary of the state, and separates it from Pennsylvania. The Hudson River forms a small part of its eastern boundary. The other large rivers are the Raritan and Passaic.

Bays. The largest bays are the Delaware, *Amboy*, and *Newark*.

Canals. Morris Canal extends from Easton, on the Delaware River, to Newark, 86 miles.

Towns. TRENTON is the capital of the state, and is situated on the Delaware River, 30 miles above Philadelphia. The other principal towns are New Brunswick, Princeton, and Newark.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Pennsylvania is a large and wealthy state, and has extensive manufactories. It is also distinguished for its various agricultural and mineral productions.

Rivers. The principal rivers are the Delaware, which forms the eastern boundary, the Susquehannah, and the Ohio. The other rivers are the Schuylkill, Lehigh, Juniata, Western Susquehannah, Alleghany, and Monongahela.

Mountains. The principal mountains of this state are the Alleghany range. The Blue Ridge, one of the most noted elevations of the Alleghany range, extends into this state.

Towns. HARRISBURG, on the Susquehannah, is the seat of government. Philadelphia is the second city in the Union, in size, and is noted for the regularity of its streets, and its elegant buildings.

Pittsburg, at the head of the Ohio River, is a manufacturing town. The other principal towns are Lancaster, Reading, Easton, and York.

Canals and Rail Roads. The *Schuylkill Canal*, extending from Philadelphia to Reading, is 100 miles long. The Union Canal, from Reading to Middletown, is 80 miles in length. The *Pennsylvania Canal and Rail Road* extends from Middletown to Pittsburg, 206 miles.

DELAWARE.

Delaware lies on the west side of Delaware River and Bay, and is one of the smallest states in the Union, and has the fewest inhabitants.

Towns. DOVER, near the centre of the state, is the seat of government. Wilmington, between *Brandywine* and *Christiana Creeks*, is the largest town in the state. Some of the other towns are Newcastle, Smyrna, and *Lewistown*.

Canals. The *Delaware and Chesapeake Canal* crosses the northern part of the state, and is 13 miles long.

QUESTIONS, ON THE MAP OF THE EASTERN AND MIDDLE STATES, CONTINUED.

What lake, river, and province bound New York on the north?
 What lake, and three states bound it on the east?
 What two states bound it on the south?
 What state, lake, and river bound it on the west?
 How is New York bounded?
 In what part of the state, and at the mouth of what river, is New York City

On what river is Albany? Where is Plattsburg?
Which way from Albany are Saratoga and Ballston?
On what river is Schenectady?
On what lake are Sackets Harbor, and Oswego?
Near the mouth of what river is Rochester?
Where is Lake George?
In what part of the state are Batavia and Lockport?
Which way from Utica to Auburn?
On what river is Ogdensburg?
Into what does the Genesee River flow?
Near what lake is Buffalo?
What canal connects the Hudson with Lake Champlain?
In what part of Long Island is Brooklyn?
What island southwest of Long Island?

How is Pennsylvania bounded?
In what part of the state, and on what river is Philadelphia?
On what river is Harrisburg?
Where does the Susquehannah rise, and into what does it flow?
On what river are Sunbury and Wilkesbarre?
Into what do the Schuylkill and Lehigh Rivers flow?
What two rivers meet at Pittsburg, and form the Ohio?
On what river is Easton?
In what part of Pennsylvania are Carlisle, York, Lancaster, Chambersburg, and Columbia?
In what part are Washington and Brownsville?
In what part are Meadville and Erie?

How is New Jersey bounded?
In what part of the state, and on what river is Trenton?
On what river are Burlington and Salem?
On what river are Newark and Patterson?
What is the southern cape of New Jersey?
What canal in the northern part of this state? Where is Monmouth?
In what part of the state is Bridgetown?

How is Delaware bounded?
In what part of the state is Dover?
In what part is Wilmington?

On which side of the Potomac is Washington?
Which way from Washington to Alexandria?

SOUTHERN STATES.

The *Southern States* are distinguished for their warm climate. The winters are mild and salubrious, but the summers are generally very hot and unhealthy. There are a great number of slaves in these states.

Rivers. Besides the Mississippi, the Potomac, James, and Savannah are the most noted rivers. There are many other large rivers.

The Potomac separates Maryland from Virginia, and empties into the Chesapeake Bay. It is navigable for the largest ships to Washington, about 300 miles from the Atlantic, and for small vessels about 200 miles further.

The James River is navigable for sloops to Richmond, 120 miles, and for boats about 225 miles further.

The Savannah separates South Carolina from Georgia, and is navigable for ships to Savannah, 18 miles, and for boats to Augusta.

MARYLAND.

Maryland is favorably situated for commerce. Chesapeake Bay extends through the centre of the state.

Rivers. The Potomac forms the southwestern boundary of this state. The Susquehannah runs through a part of the state, and empties into Chesapeake Bay.

Mountains. Several ranges of the Alleghany Mountains extend through the western part of the state; one of the most eastern is the Blue Ridge.

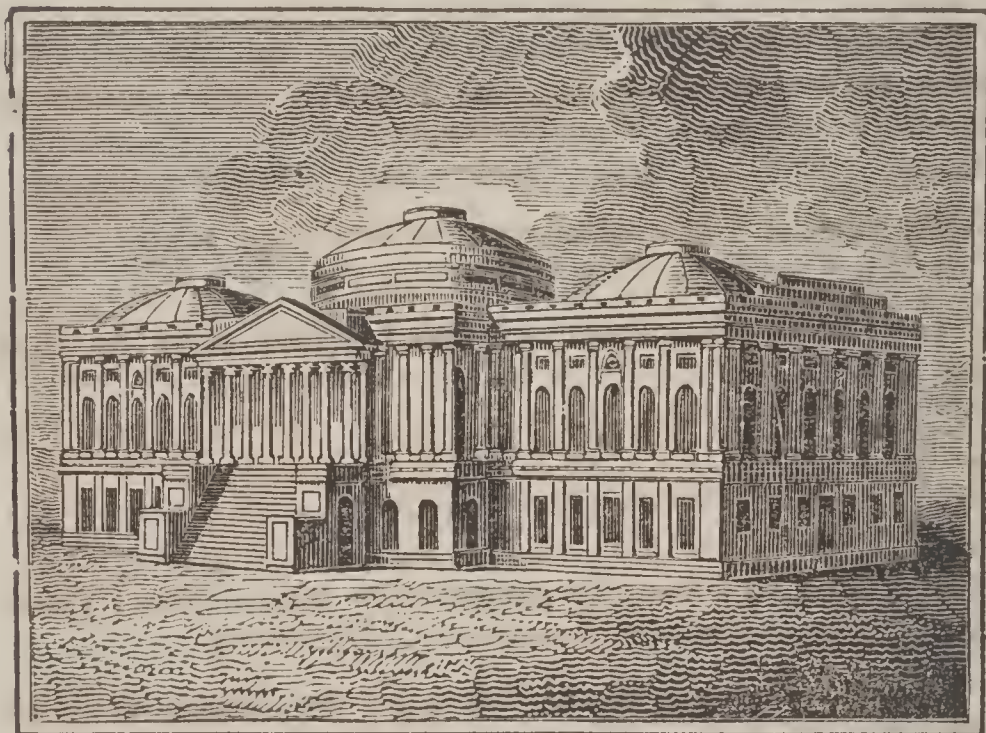
Towns. The principal city is Baltimore. It is situated on the *Patapsco River*, near the head of Chesapeake Bay. It is a place of extensive trade. It has many magnificent public buildings, and a marble monument, erected to the memory of Washington, 167 feet high.

ANNAPOLIS is the seat of government. The other principal towns are Fredericktown, Hagerstown, and Cumberland.

Rail Roads and Canals. The *Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road* extends from Baltimore to the Ohio River, about 350 miles. The *Susquehannah Rail Road* extends from Baltimore to the Susquehannah River, in Pennsylvania.

The *Chesapeake and Ohio Canal* extends from Washington to the Ohio River.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.



THE UNITED STATES CAPITOL, WASHINGTON.

This District lies between Maryland and Virginia, on each side of the Potomac. It is 10 miles square, and is under the government of the United States.

Rivers. The Potomac runs through the centre of the District.

Towns. **WASHINGTON CITY** is the seat of government of the United States. It is on the northeastern side of the Potomac. It has some splendid buildings, among which is the Capitol, the most magnificent edifice in the United States. It is 362 feet long, and 200 wide.

Alexandria lies on the southwestern side of the Potomac, and Georgetown, north of Washington, on the northeastern bank of the same river.

VIRGINIA.

Virginia is the largest state in the Union. It is distinguished for the eminent statesmen, who have exerted an important influence in the affairs of the nation.

Rivers. The Potomac, James, and Ohio are the most important rivers in, or bordering on the state. The other rivers are the Rappahannock, York, Roanoke, and the Great and Little Kenhawa.

Mountains. The Blue Ridge, one of the Alleghany range, runs through the centre of the state.

Towns. RICHMOND is the capital of the state, and is situated on James River, at the head of sloop navigation.

Norfolk is the principal sea port, and is situated at the mouth of James River. Fredericksburg, Petersburg, and Lynchburg are among the other principal towns. *Mount Vernon*, the residence of Gen. Washington, is on the Potomac, nine miles below Alexandria. *Monticello* was the residence of Mr. Jefferson.

Canals. There is a canal through the *Dismal Swamp*, from the Albemarle Sound, in North Carolina, to the mouth of the James River at Norfolk.

NORTH CAROLINA.

North Carolina is a large state, and is mostly noted for its agriculture. Its commercial prosperity is much injured by the sand bars, at the mouths of the navigable rivers.

Rivers. Cape Fear River is navigable for large vessels to Wilmington, and for steam boats to Fayette-

ville. The other rivers are Chowan, Roanoke, Pamlico, and Neuse.

Towns. RALEIGH, in the central part of the state, on the Neuse River, is the seat of government. Newbern, on the Neuse, is the largest town in the state. Wilmington and Fayetteville on Cape Fear River, and Edenton on Albemarle Sound, are the other large towns.

SOUTH CAROLINA

South Carolina is distinguished for its extensive plantations of cotton and rice, and for the number of slaves, who perform most of the labor for the planters.

Rivers. The principal rivers are the Santee, and the Pedee. Some of the other rivers are Wateree, Cambahsee, and Edisto. The Santee is navigable for steam boats to Columbia. The Pedee is navigable for boats 200 miles; and the Wateree is navigable to Camden. The western branch of the Santee is the *Congaree*.

Mountains. The Alleghany Mountains extend through the northwestern part of South Carolina. The highest elevation, in this state, is *Table Mountain* about 4,000 feet high.

Towns. COLUMBIA, near the centre of the state, on the *Congaree*, is the seat of government. Charleston is the great commercial city of this state. It is situated at the junction of *Cooper* and *Ashley Rivers*, 7 miles from the ocean. Some of the other most important towns are Georgetown, Beaufort, on an island, Camden, on the Wateree, and Cheraw, on the Pedee.

Canals. The *Santee Canal*, 22 miles in length, unites the Santee with *Cooper river*, which flows into Charleston Harbor.

GEORGIA.

Georgia is one of the largest states in the Union. The northern part is very mountainous. The north-

Western part is inhabited by the Cherokee Indians, and the western part by the Creeks.

Rivers. The Savannah, Ogechee, Altamaha, St. Mary's, Oconee, Oakmulgee, Chatahoochee, and Flint, are the principal.

Swamps. The *Okeefanokee Swamp*, on the border of Florida, is 180 miles in circumference.

Towns. Savannah, on the Savannah River, is the largest and most commercial town in the state. Augusta, on the Savannah, 137 miles from the sea, is the second town in size. MILLEDGEVILLE, near the centre of the state, on the Oconee, is the seat of government. The other principal towns are Darien, St. Mary's, Macon, Brunswick, Sparta, and Athens.

ALABAMA.

Alabama is distinguished for its rapid growth in population. Large portions of this state are inhabited by the Cherokee, Creek, and Choctaw tribes. The northern part is mountainous.

Rivers. The principal rivers are the Chatahoochee, Mobile, Alabama, Black Warrior, and Tennessee.

Towns. TUSCALOOSA, on the Black Warrior River, near the centre of the state, is the seat of government. Mobile, at the mouth of Mobile River, and Blakely, at the head of Mobile Bay, are towns of considerable trade. The other principal towns are Cahawba, St. Stephens, and Huntsville.

MISSISSIPPI.

This state took its name from the great river which forms its western boundary. It is noted for the cultivation of cotton.

Rivers. The principal rivers are the Mississippi, Pascagoula, Pearl, Black, and Yazoo.

Towns. JACKSON, on the Pearl River, near the centre of the state, is the seat of government. Natchez is the largest town. The other principal towns are Monticello, Port Gibson, Columbia, and Shieldsborough.

LOUISIANA.

Louisiana is intersected by the Mississippi river in the southeast, and noted for its extensive prairies. Around the mouth of the Mississippi, for 30 or 40 miles, the land is covered with a species of cane reed. Great part of the land, in this state, is lower than the Mississippi, which is kept from overflowing by extensive embankments.

Rivers. The principal river is the Mississippi. The other large rivers are the Red, Washita, and Sabine.

Lakes. Ponchartrain, and Maurepas are the two most noted lakes.

Towns. NEW ORLEANS is the seat of government, and the chief city. It is on the east side of the Mississippi, 90 miles from its mouth. It has an extensive intercourse with the western country by steam boats, on the Mississippi, Ohio, and other rivers. Nachitoches and Alexandria, on the Red River, and Baton Rouge on the Mississippi, are some of the principal towns.

QUESTIONS, ON THE MAP OF THE UNITED STATES, CONTINUED.

How is Maryland bounded?

In what part of the state is Baltimore?

Which way from Baltimore to Annapolis?

What river separates Maryland from Virginia?

Where is Hagerstown?

How is Virginia bounded?

On what river and in what part of the state is Richmond?

What two capes east of Virginia?

In what part of the state is Norfolk?

On what river is Fredericksburg?

Which way from Richmond to Petersburg?

Through what part of the state do the Alleghany Mountains extend?

How is North Carolina bounded?

What two sounds lie east of North Carolina?

How is Raleigh situated?

Into what do the Pamlico and Neuse Rivers run?

On what river are Fayetteville and Wilmington?

How is Edenton situated?

What three capes east of this state?

How is South Carolina bounded?

On what river is Columbia?

How is Charleston situated?

In what part of the state is Beaufort?

Where is Camden? Georgetown? Greenville?

How is Georgia bounded?

On what river is Milledgeville?

How is Savannah situated?

On what river is Augusta?

Near the mouth of what river is Darien?

In what part of the state is St. Mary's?

What Indians in the northwest part of this state?

How is Alabama bounded?

What river runs through the north part of this state?

On what river is Tuscaloosa?

Where is Cahawba?

In what part of the state are Mobile and Blakely?

How is Mississippi bounded?

On what river is Jackson?

In what part of the state is Natchez?

What Indians in the north part of this state?

What two rivers, in this state, flow into the Mississippi?

How is Louisiana bounded?

How is New Orleans situated?

On what river are Alexandria and Nachitoches?

In what part of the state is Baton Rouge?

WESTERN STATES.

The *Western States* lie west of the Alleghany Mountains. This portion of the Union has been distinguished for its rapid growth in population and wealth. Prairies, the characteristic feature of this part of the Union, are extensive tracts of level land destitute of trees, and covered with rank grass.

Rivers. The Mississippi is the great river of the *Western States*. It is about half a mile wide, and very deep. Its great tributary streams are the Missouri, Arkansas, and Red Rivers, on the west, and the Ohio, and Illinois, on the east.

TENNESSEE.

Tennessee is an extensive state, and is intersected by the Cumberland Mountains, which divide it into *East* and *West Tennessee*.

Rivers. The principal rivers are Tennessee, Cumberland, and Clinch. The Tennessee is navigable 500 miles.

Towns. NASHVILLE, on the Cumberland River, is the seat of government, and is the largest town in the state. Some of the other towns are Knoxville, Greenville, Murfreesboro, and Memphis.

KENTUCKY.

Kentucky has the Ohio River on the north, and the Mississippi on the west. The Cumberland Mountains extend into the eastern part.

Rivers. Besides the Mississippi and Ohio, the rivers are Big Sandy, Tennessee, Cumberland, Green, Kentucky, and Licking.

Towns. FRANKFORT situated on the Kentucky River, is the seat of government. Lexington is the largest

town in the state. The other principal towns are Louisville, Russelville, Bairdstown, and Danville.

Canals. There is a canal, at Louisville, for passing round the falls of the Ohio.

OHIO.

Ohio is distinguished for fertility of soil, and rapid growth in population and wealth.

Rivers. The Ohio River is navigable from its source at Pittsburg, to the Mississippi, a distance of 950 miles. At Louisville, there is a fall 22 feet in 2 miles, which much obstructs the navigation. The other principal rivers are Miami, Scioto, and Muskingum, which flow into the Ohio, and the Maumee, and Sandusky, which run into Lake Erie.

Towns. Cincinnati, on the Ohio, is the largest town in the state. COLUMBUS, on the Scioto, near the centre of the state, is the seat of government. Chilicothe, Marietta, Zanesville, Steubenville, Cleveland, and Sandusky are the other principal towns.

Canals. Two canals extending from the Ohio to Lake Erie have been undertaken. The *Ohio Canal* begins at Cleveland, on the lake, passes Zanesville, Columbus, and Chilicothe, and terminates on the Ohio, at the mouth of the Scioto. It is 306 miles long. The *Miami Canal* begins at Cincinnati, proceeds northerly through Dayton, and terminates at the mouth of Maumee River. Its length is 266 miles.

INDIANA.

Indiana abounds in extensive and fertile prairies. The vine has been successfully cultivated, by some Swiss settlers, at Vevay.

Rivers. The Ohio River bounds this state on the south. The Wabash is the great river of Indiana and is

navigable 470 miles. The White River, the eastern branch of the Wabash, is navigable to Indianapolis for steam boats.

Towns. INDIANOPOLIS, situated on White River, near the centre of the state, is the seat of government. Vincennes, on the Wabash, and Madison on the Ohio, are two of the largest towns in the state. Harmony, on the Wabash, is noted for having been the residence of a religious sect called Harmonists.

ILLINOIS.

Illinois has the most level surface of any state in the Union. Two thirds of it consist in prairies.

Rivers. This state is noted for its navigable rivers. The Mississippi, Ohio, and Wabash form about two thirds of its boundaries. The large rivers within this state are Illinois, Kaskaskia and Rock River. The Illinois is navigable from the Mississippi almost to Lake Michigan.

Towns. VANDALIA, on the Kaskaskia, is the seat of government. Cahokia, Shawneetown, and Edwardsville, are the other principal towns.

MISSOURI.

Missouri takes its name from the great river which intersects it. It has a very diversified surface, with some extensive prairies.

Rivers. The rivers, besides the Mississippi and Missouri, are Osage, Grand, Salt, and Des Moines.

Mountains. The Ozark Mountains are in the south part of this state, and are among the highest mountains in the United states.

Towns. JEFFERSON, near the centre of the state, on the Missouri, is the seat of government. St. Louis, on the Mississippi, is the largest town in the state. St. Genevieve, St. Charles, Herculaneum, Potosi, and Franklin, are some of the principal towns.

FLORIDA.

Florida Territory forms the southern extremity of the United States. It was formerly a province of Spain. The Seminole Indians inhabit the northern part of this territory.

Rivers. The St. Marys and St. Johns flow into the Atlantic. The Apalachicola and Suwanee flow into the Gulf of Mexico.

Towns. TALLAHASSEE, situated about 26 miles north of Apalachee Bay, is the seat of government. St. Augustine, situated on the eastern coast, is the largest town in Florida. Pensacola, situated in the northwestern part, has one of the best harbors in the Gulf of Mexico, and has been selected, by the government of the United States, for a naval station.

MICHIGAN.

This territory lies between Lake Michigan, on the west, and Lakes Huron, St. Clair, and Erie on the east.

Towns. DETROIT, situated on Detroit River, between Lakes St. Clair and Erie, is the chief town, and is noted for its fur trade.

NORTH WEST, OR HURON TERRITORY.

The extensive country, mostly surrounded by the great lakes, and the upper part of the Mississippi River, is generally known by the name of the North West Territory.

Rivers. Some of the principal rivers are Wisconsin, Fox, Chippeway, and St. Croix.

The principal settlements are at Prairie du Chien and Green Bay.

ARKANSAS TERRITORY.

This large country, extending from the Mississippi to Mexico, has been but little explored, and is mostly uninhabited. It is divided into three parts; 1st, the eastern, towards the Mississippi, which is generally level; 2d, the hilly country, which is traversed by the Ozark

Mountains; and 3d, the western division, composed of immense prairies.

Rivers. The three largest rivers are the Mississippi, Arkansas, and Red River. The other rivers are, White, St. Francis, and Washita.

The Arkansas, which rises in the Rocky Mountains, is upwards of 2,000 miles in length, and is navigable nearly to the mountains.

MISSOURI TERRITORY.

This vast country, lying between the Mississippi and the Rocky Mountains, is inhabited by Indians. The country, extending from 200 to 400 miles to the west of the Mississippi, is mostly covered with forests. To the west of this is a vast region of plains reaching to the Rocky Mountains.

Rivers. The largest rivers are the Missouri, Kansas, La Platte, and Yellowstone.

OREGON TERRITORY.

This territory extends from the Rocky Mountains, on the east, to the Pacific Ocean, on the west; and from the Russian Possessions, on the north, to Mexico, on the south. The climate is mild.

Astoria is an American settlement, on the Columbia River, 18 miles from its mouth. It is settled principally by fur traders. The number of Indians, in this territory, is about 80,000.

QUESTIONS, ON THE MAP OF THE UNITED STATES, CONTINUED.

How is Tennessee bounded?

In what part, and on what river is Nashville?

What mountains extend through this state?

Through what part of the state does Tennessee River run?

Where is Knoxville? Murfreesboro? Winchester? Memphis?

How is Kentucky bounded?

How is Frankfort situated? Where is Maysville?

Which way from Frankfort is Lexington?

What two rivers in the western part of the state flow into the Ohio?

Where is Columbia? Danville? Louisville?

How is Ohio bounded?

In what part of the state, and on what river is Columbus?

In what part of the state are Cleveland and Sandusky?

On what river is Chillicothe?

In what part of the state is Cincinnati?

Into what do the Miami, Scioto, and Muskingum Rivers run?

How is Indiana bounded?

In what part of the state is Indianapolis?

Where is Harmony? Vevay? Vincennes?

Into what does the White River flow?

How is Illinois bounded? How is Vandalia situated?

Into what does the Illinois flow?

On what river are Edwardsville, Kaskaskia, and Cahokia?

On what river are York and Albion? Where is Shawneetown?

How is Missouri bounded? How is Jefferson situated?

What river runs through the centre of this state?

Where are the Ozark Mountains? Where is St. Louis?

On what river are Herculaneum, St. Genevieve, and New Madrid?

How is Florida bounded?

Where is Tallahassee? St. Augustine? St. Marks?

What part of Florida do the Seminole Indians inhabit?

How is Michigan bounded?

How is Detroit situated? Where is Frenchtown?

What part of this territory do the Ottawa Indians inhabit?

How is the Northwest Territory bounded?

How is Arkansas Territory bounded?

What river runs through this territory?

Into what do St. Francis and White Rivers flow?

On what river is Little Rock?

How is Missouri Territory bounded?

What river runs through it?

How is the Oregon Territory bounded?

SOUTH AMERICA.

South America is thinly inhabited, and most of it uncultivated. It is noted for the salubrity of its climate, the fertility of its soil, and its natural productions.

Mountains. The most striking natural features of South America, consist in its mountains and rivers. Many parts are subject to earthquakes. The Andes are an immense chain of mountains running throughout South America. They lie at a distance from 50 to 150 miles from the western coast.

Rivers. The three great rivers are the Amazon, La Plata, and Orinoco.

The Amazon is the largest river in the world. It is upwards of 4,000 miles long, and 180 miles wide at its mouth, and the tide flows up more than 500 miles. It is navigable, nearly its whole course, for vessels of 400 tons.

The La Plata, together with the Parana, its principal branch, is about 3,000 miles long, and is 30 miles wide at Buenos Ayres, 200 miles above its mouth; and it is navigable through the greater part of its course.

The Orinoco is 1,800 miles long, and navigable 700 miles. A communication is formed between this river and the Amazon, by the Negro River.

Islands. Some of the principal islands are Terra del Fuego, the Falkland Islands, and the Island of Chiloe.

Climate. In the south it is cold; but, in the north, it is hot, and in many places unhealthy.

South America comprises the following countries, viz. Colombia and Guiana, in the north; Brazil, in the east; the United Provinces, in the southeast; Patagonia, in the south; and Chili, Bolivia, and Peru, in the west.

QUESTIONS ON THE MAP OF SOUTH AMERICA.

- How is South America bounded?
Through what part do the Andes extend?
Which way does the Amazon flow?
What is the latitude of the mouth of the Amazon?
Which way does the Rio de la Plata flow?
What is the north cape of South America? What is the east cape?
South? West?
Where is the Island of Terra del Fuego?
What strait separates it from Patagonia?
Where are the Falkland Islands?
Where is the Island of Chiloe?
In what part of South America is Colombia?
Which way from Colombia is Guiana?
In what part is Brazil?
What four countries bound Brazil on the west?
What countries extend to the western coast of South America?
Which way from Santiago to the Island of Juan Fernandes?
Which way from the mouth of the Orinoco River is the Island of
Trinidad?
What is the latitude of Trinidad?
In what part is Patagonia?

COLOMBIA.

Colombia is an extensive country, and comprises all the northwest part of South America.

Mountains. The Andes run through the western part of Colombia. The most elevated summits are Chimborazo and Cotopaxi.

Chimborazo is more than 4 miles high, and its summit always covered with snow. Humboldt ascended this mountain 19,300 feet.

Cotopaxi is the most noted volcano of the Andes. Its flames have been known to rise nearly 3,000 feet.

Rivers. The principal rivers are the Orinoco, the Amazon, and the Magdalena. The Magdalena is navigable to Hondo, 700 miles.

Lakes. The principal lake is Maracaybo.

Towns. SANTA FE DE BOGOTA, the seat of government, is about 9,000 feet above the sea.

Quito, the largest city of Colombia, is famous for its great elevation: it is 9,500 feet above the sea. Though situated near the equator, yet, on account of its great elevation, its climate is mild through the year.

Caraccas is situated 7 miles from the coast in the northern part. Popayan is a large town in the western part.

The principal seaports are Cathagena, Porto Bello, St Martha, Maracaybo, Porto Cavello, and Cumana, on the Caribbean Sea; Panama, on the Bay of Panama; and Guayaquil, on the Pacific Ocean.

GUIANA.

Guiana, in the northeast of South America, belongs to the English, Dutch, and French.

English Guiana contains three small colonies, viz. Essequibo, Demarara and *Berbice*. The principal town is Stabroek.

Dutch Guiana is also called Surinam, from its principal river.

PARAMARIBO is the capital

French Guiana is also called Cayenne, and is noted for the production of Cayenne pepper.

CAYENNE, the chief town, is situated on an island.

PERU.

Peru is famous for its rich mines. Two ridges of the Andes extend through it from north to south.

The country, lying between the western ridge and the Pacific Ocean, is called *Low Peru*, and the country to the east, is called *High Peru*.

Towns. LIMA, the capital of Peru, is pleasantly situated 7 miles from Callao its port, and has been a city of great trade, opulence, and splendor.

Cuzco, once the capital of the Peruvian empire, Arequipa and Guamanga are large towns; and Guanica Velica more than 12,000 feet high, is noted for mines of quicksilver.

Some of the principal seaports are Truxillo, Callao and Arica.

BOLIVIA.

This country, once a part of Peru and afterwards a part of Buenos Ayres, is an independent republic, and called Bolivia in honor of General Bolivar. It is a mountainous country, and has rich silver mines.

Towns. Some of the principal towns are LA PLATA, the capital, Potosi famous for its silver mines, and La Paz, which has an extensive trade in Paragua tea

BRAZIL.

Brazil is a vast country, comprising the eastern and central part of South America; the greater part is inhabited by Indians, and is little known.

Rivers. Some of the principal rivers are the Amazon, Madeira, Negro, Tapajos, Xingu, Tocantins, St. Francisco, and Parana.

Towns. RIO JANEIRO, the capital of Brazil, has an excellent harbor, and an extensive commerce.

St. Salvador and Pernambuco are large seaport towns.

Cuiaba, Villa Rica, and Villa Boa situated in the interior, are noted for gold mines. Tejuco is celebrated for its diamond mines. Some of the other principal towns are San Paulo, Olinda, and Scara.

UNITED PROVINCES.



CHASE OF THE WILD OX, SOUTH AMERICA.

This country was formerly known by the name of Buenos Ayres. It comprehends most of the great valley of the River La Plata.

In the southern part are immense plains called pampas, similar to the prairies in the western part of the United States. They are more than 1,000 miles long, and 500 broad, and abound in wild cattle, horses, and mules.

Rivers. The rivers are the La Plata, Parana, Paraguay, Uruguay, and Pilcomayo.

Towns. BUENOS AYRES, the capital, is situated on the La Plata, 200 miles from the ocean. Monte Video is the second town in commercial importance, and has the best harbour on the La Plata. Assumption is situated on the Paraguay, more than 1,000 miles from Buenos Ayres.

CHILI.

Chili is a long and narrow country, lying between the Andes and the Pacific Ocean.

The *Araucanians*, a celebrated tribe of independent Indians, possess a large tract of country in the southern part of Chili.

Islands. The largest island is Chiloe. Juan Fernandes, a desert island off the coast of Chili, is famous for the residence of Alexander Selkirk, a Scotch sailor. This circumstance gave rise to the romance of Robinson Crusoe.

Towns. SANTIAGO or St. Jago, the capital, is situated on a beautiful plain, about 90 miles from Valparaiso.

Valparaiso is the most frequented port in Chili. Some of the other principal towns are Concepcion, Valdivia, and Coquimbo.

PATAGONIA.

Patagonia is an extensive country, comprising the southern part of South America, and is cold and barren. The western part is composed chiefly of mountains, and the eastern of sandy plains. It is inhabited by Indians.

Terra del Fuego is a large mountainous island, separated from Patagonia by the Strait of Magellan. Its mountains are always covered with snow.

QUESTIONS, ON THE MAP OF SOUTH AMERICA, CONTINUED.

How is Colombia bounded?

What two noted mountains in the southwest part of Colombia?

Where is Santa Fe de Bogota?

What large city near the equator?

Where is Guayaquil? On what bay is Panama?

On what sea are Carthagena, St. Martha, and Maracaybo?

Into what does the Magdalena River flow?

What lake in the northern part of Colombia?

How is Guiana bounded?

In what part is Cayenne? Where is Stabroek?

How is Peru bounded?

In what part is Lima?

Which way from Lima to Truxillo?

Which way from Arequipa to Cuzco?

In what part is Lake Titicaca?

How is Bolivia bounded?

In what part is La Plata?

Which way from Potosi to La Paz?

How is Brazil bounded?

In what part is St. Salvador? Where is Rio Janeiro?

Which way from St. Salvador to Pernambuco?

In what part is Cuiaba?

Which way from Villa Rica to Villa Boa?

What river runs through the northern part of Brazil?

How are the United Provinces bounded?

On what river is Buenos Ayres?

Where is Monte Video?

On what river is Assumption? In what part is Cordova?

How is Chili bounded?

In what part is Santiago?

Which way from Conception to Valparaiso?

EUROPE.

Europe contains the following countries, viz. Lapland, Norway, Sweden, and Russia, in the north; Great Britain, France, Holland, Belgium, Denmark, Poland, Prussia, Germany, Austria, and Switzerland, in the middle; Portugal, Spain, Italy, and Turkey in the south.

Mountains. The six principal ranges of mountains are the Alps, Pyrenees, Appenines, Carpathian, Dofrafield, and Ural. The Alps, which separate France and Switzerland from Italy, are the most elevated mountains in Europe. The two highest summits are *Mount Rosa*, and *Mount Blanc*. The Pyrenees divide France from Spain. The Appenines extend through Italy. The Carpathian Mountains lie in the northeast of Austria. The Dofrafield Mountains are between Norway and Sweden; and the Ural Mountains are in Russia, between Europe and Asia.

The three most noted valcanoes in Europe, are Etna in Sicily; Vesuvius near Naples, and Hecla in Iceland.

Islands. The most important islands are *Great Britain*, Ireland, and Iceland, in the Atlantic; Sicily, Sardinia, Corsica, and Candia, in the Mediterranean.

Seas. The principal seas are the Mediterranean, Archipelago, Marmora, Black, Azof, North, Irish, Baltic, and White.

The Mediterranean, which is 2,000 miles long, is the largest sea in the world. The eastern part is called the *Levant*.

Gulfs and Bays. The three largest gulfs are Venice, Finland, and Bothnia, and the only large bay is Biscay.

Lakes. The most noted are Ladoga and Onega, in Russia; Wenner and Wetter, in Sweden; Geneva and Constance, in Switzerland.

Rivers. The most important are the Volga, Danube and Rhine.

The Volga, the largest river in Europe, is more than 2 000 miles in length. It has its whole course in Russia,

and flows into the Caspian Sea by several mouths. It is navigable to Tver, where it is met by a canal which completes a communication between the Caspian and Baltic Seas.

The Danube rises near Lake Constance, and flows into the Black Sea.

The Rhine rises in the Alps, and flows into the North Sea, and is navigable to the northern part of Switzerland.

QUESTIONS ON THE MAP OF EUROPE.

How is Europe bounded ?

Where is the North Sea ? Irish Sea ?

What channel between England and France ?

Which most northerly Scotland or England ?

Which way from England is Ireland ?

In what part of Europe are Norway and Sweden ?

What sea and gulf are between Russia and Sweden ?

Where are the Skager Rack and Cattegat ?

Which way from England to France ?

What country northeast of France ?

Where are the Pyrenees Mountains ?

What bay north of Spain ?

In what part of Europe are Spain and Portugal ?

What sea north of Prussia ?

What two countries west of Austria ?

What large river flows through Austria and Turkey ?

What sea lies east of Turkey ?

Into what sea does the Volga flow ?

Where are the Ural Mountains ? Carpathian ? Appenines ?

What gulf east of Italy ?

Where is the Sea of Marmora ? Azof ?

What peninsula in the northern part of the Black Sea ?

Which way from London to Rome ?

—From Madrid to Moscow ?

—From Paris to Constantinople ?

—From Lisbon to Edinburgh ?

What island south of Sicily ?

Which way from Italy are Corsica and Sardinia ?

Which way from England is Iceland ?

Where is the Strait of Gibraltar ?

LAPLAND.

Lapland, the most northern country in Europe, is divided into *North Lapland*, belonging to Norway, *South Lapland*, belonging to Sweden, and *East Lapland*, belonging to Russia.

NORWAY.

Norway, a country extending to the North Cape, derives its name, which signifies *Northern Way*, from its situation.

Mountains. The principal are the Dofrafield Mountains, which lie between Norway and Sweden. They are always covered with snow.

Rivers. The largest river is the Glomma.

Towns. BERGEN, the capital, and Christiana, and Drontheim are the principal towns. Kongsburg is noted for its silver mines.

SWEDEN.

Sweden is bounded on the north and west by high mountains, but is generally a level country.

Lakes. The largest lakes are Wenner and Wetter.

Rivers. The *Lulea*, which flows into the Gulf of Bothnia, has a cataract 400 feet in height.

Towns. STOCKHOLM, the capital, situated in the eastern part, is a large commercial city, and has one of the finest palaces in Europe.

Gottenburgh, on the Cattegat, is the second town in population and commerce.

Carlsrona is noted as the chief station of the Swedish navy; Upsal, for its university; Fahlun, for its copper mines.

RUSSIA.

Russia includes most of the north of Europe, and all the north of Asia, and is the most extensive empire on the globe; but is thinly inhabited.

The Asiatic part is the most extensive. European Russia comprises almost half of the territory of Europe, but less than a quarter of the population. It is generally a level country, and mostly covered with forests.

Mountains. The principal mountains are the Ural, forming the boundary between Europe and Asia, and are about 1,400 miles long.

Rivers. The principal are the Volga, Don, Dnieper, Dniester, Onega, and Dwina.

Lakes. The largest lakes are Ladoga, and Onega. Ladoga is 140 miles long, and 75 broad, and is the largest lake in Europe.

Towns. ST. PETERSBURGH, the metropolis of Russia, was founded by Peter the Great, and is situated at the east end of the Gulf of Finland. It has an extensive commerce, and is one of the most magnificent cities of Europe.

Moscow, the ancient capital, is situated in the central part of European Russia. It is famous for its conflagration at the time of the invasion of the country by Bonaparte.

The principal sea ports, besides St. Petersburg, are Riga, Odessa and Archangel. *Constadt*, on an island in the Gulf of Finland, is the chief station of the Russian navy.

The other most noted towns are Tula, Novogorod, Kiev, Wilna, Smolensk, Ismael, Bender, and Cherson.

POLAND.

Poland is a level country and was formerly one of the largest kingdoms in Europe.

In 1795, it was divided between Russia, Austria, and Prussia; and 1815, the central part, comprising less than a fifth of ancient Poland, was formed into a kingdom, dependent on Russia, and is still governed by a viceroy appointed by the Emperor.

Rivers. The only considerable river, in the present kingdom of Poland, is the Vistula, which is navigable as far as Cracow.

Towns. WARSAW, the capital, is on the Vistula, and has an extensive trade.

Cracow, on the southwest border of the country, was anciently the capital of Poland, and is now a free city; this city, together with a small adjoining territory, is called the *Republic of Cracow*.

DENMARK.

Denmark is a small kingdom comprising the peninsula, between the Baltic and North Sea, the German Dutchies of *Holstein*, *Lauenburg*, and several islands in the Baltic. The largest of these Islands are Zealand and Funen.

The *Canal of Keil*, 22 miles in length, extends from the Baltic to *Eider*, and forms a communication between the Baltic and the North Sea.

Towns. COPENHAGEN, the capital, situated on the east coast of the Island of Zealand, has a good harbor and an extensive commerce.

Elsinore, in the north of Zealand, is a place where vessels pay toll for the light house on the coast.

ICELAND.

Iceland, a large island north of Europe, belongs to Denmark, and received its name from the ice with which it abounds. It is celebrated for its natural wonders. Mount Hecla, a noted volcano, is on this island.

The Faroe Islands, west of Norway, belong to Denmark.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Kingdom of *Great Britain*, comprising England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, and many small islands, is situated to the west of Europe.

Great Britain also possesses the fortress of Gibraltar, and the Islands of Malta and Heligoland, in Europe; and has very extensive possessions in America, Africa, and Asia.

The *Island of Great Britain* is divided into England, Wales and Scotland.

ENGLAND.



WESTMINSTER ABBEY, LONDON.

England lies south of Scotland, and is the most commercial country in the world.

Rivers. The most important river is the Thames, which is navigable to London for ships of 700 or 800 tons.

Towns. LONDON, the metropolis of *Great Britain*, is situated on the Thames, 60 miles from its mouth, and is the most populous city in Europe, and the richest and most commercial one on the globe.

Liverpool, a large sea port, situated on the Mersey, is concerned in the American trade. Bristol is a large commercial place. Portsmouth and Plymouth are distinguished naval stations.

Some of the principal manufacturing towns are *Manchester*, Birmingham, Leeds, and *Kidderminster*.

Oxford and *Cambridge* are famous for their Universities; *Greenwich*, near London, for its observatory.

Canals and Rail Roads. England is distinguished for its numerous canals. They extend in almost every di-

rection and greatly facilitate trade, between the extensive manufacturing establishments, in the interior of the country.

Rail roads have been recently constructed, but are less extensive than the canals of England.

WALES.

Wales is a mountainous country. *Snowdon*, in the western part of Wales, is the highest summit in *Great Britain*, south of Scotland.

SCOTLAND.

Scotland consists of two parts, the *Highlands* and the *Lowlands*.

The *Highlands* comprise the northern part, and consist mostly of barren and dreary mountains.

The *Lowlands* comprise the country, lying south and east of the *Grampian Mountains*.

Mountains. The *Grampian Mountains* are the most considerable range in Scotland. *Ben Nevis* is the highest summit in *Great Britain*.

Lakes. The country abounds in lakes, called lochs. *Loch Lomond*, the largest, is 30 miles long.

Canals. The two principal canals are the *Caledonian Canal*, and the *Forth* and *Clyde Canal*. Both of these canals intersect the country.

Islands. The islands belonging to Scotland are the Hebrides, or *Western Islands*, the *Orkneys*, and the *Shetland Islands*.

Towns. EDINBURGH, the capital of Scotland, is situated near the Frith of Forth, and is noted for the beauty and grandeur of its situation, and the elegance and splendor of its buildings; and is one of the most celebrated seats of learning in Europe.

Glasgow, on the *Clyde*, is the largest city in Scotland, and has extensive commerce and manufactures.

Some of the other noted towns are Aberdeen, on the eastern coast; and Inverness, the metropolis of the *Highlands*.

IRELAND.

Ireland is a fertile and populous island

Rivers. The largest river is the Shannon.

Towns. DUBLIN, the capital of Ireland, situated near the head of a beautiful bay, contains many magnificent edifices.

Cork, the second city in population, has an excellent harbor, and is the most commercial city in Ireland.

Limerick, Belfast, Waterford, and Londonderry, are the other largest towns.

HOLLAND.

This country and Belgium were till recently united in one kingdom, under the name of *Netherlands*. It now embraces what was formerly called Holland; *Luxemburg*, a small state in Germany, belongs to Holland and Belgium.

Holland resembles a large marsh, that has been drained

Rivers. The largest is the Rhine.

Canals. Canals are numerous, and serve the same purpose as roads in other countries.

Towns. AMSTERDAM, the capital of Holland, is situated on the *Zuyder Zee*, and is built on piles. It is one of the most commercial cities in Europe. *Rotterdam*, on the *Meuse*, is distinguished for commerce; the Hague for its elegance, and for being the royal residence.

BELGIUM.

Belgium, which has long been subject to the king of *Netherlands*, is now an independent state.

Towns. BRUSSELS, the capital of Belgium, is one of the most elegant cities in Europe, and is famous for carpets.

Antwerp, on the *Scheldt*, is noted for commerce; Ghent for a treaty of peace between the United States and England.

QUESTIONS, ON THE MAP OF EUROPE, CONTINUED.

In what part of Europe is Lapland?

How is Norway bounded?

In what part is Bergen? Where is Drontheim?

Where is the Skager Rack?

What mountains between Norway and Sweden?

How is Sweden bounded? Where is Stockholm?

Where is the Cattegat?

Where is Gottenburg? Upsal?

What three large islands in the Baltic, east of Sweden?

How is Russia in Europe bounded?

Where are the Ural Mountains?

In what part of Russia, and on what gulf, is St. Petersburg?

Into what do the Ural and Volga Rivers flow?

Into what do the Dnieper and Dniester flow?

Where is the White Sea?

What two lakes north of St. Petersburg?

Where is Moscow? On what gulf is Riga?

What two rivers flow into the White Sea?

How is Poland bounded? On what river is Warsaw?

Through what part of Poland does the Vistula run?

Which way from Warsaw is Cracow?

How is Denmark bounded?

On what island is Copenhagen, the capital of Denmark?

Which way from Denmark is Iceland?

Where are the Faroe Islands?

How is England bounded? Where is Wales?

On what river is London? Into what does the Thames flow?

In what part of England is Liverpool?

In what part of England are Plymouth and Portsmouth?

Where is Birmingham? Oxford?

What channel between Wales and Ireland?

How is Scotland bounded?

In what part is Edinburgh? Glasgow?

Which way from Edinburgh is Aberdeen?

Which was from Scotland are the Orkney and Shetland Islands?

Where are the Hebrides Islands?

How is Ireland bounded? In what part is Dublin?
Where is Cork? Londonderry? Limerick?
Where is Cape Clear? What sea east of Ireland?

How is Holland bounded?
Through what part does the Rhine flow?
In what part is Amsterdam?

How is Belgium bounded?
Where is Brussels? Ghent? Hague?

GERMANY.

Germany is a large country, situated in the central part of Europe.

Under the general title of Germany are included, first, about one third of Austria; second, the greater part of Prussia; third, Bavaria; fourth, Wurtemberg; fifth, Hanover; sixth, Saxony; seventh, 27 smaller states; and eighth, four free cities.

The Austrian part of Germany is included within the boundaries of Austria. The Prussian dominions in Germany are, first, the western part of Prussia, as seen on the map; second, three provinces on both sides of the Rhine, in the western part of Germany.

Bavaria lies west of Austria, and the Danube passes nearly through its centre. Munich, the capital, is a splendid city.

Wurtemberg lies in the southwest of Germany, and west of Bavaria. Stutgard is the capital.

Hanover is on the north border. Hanover is the capital.

Saxony joins Austria on the south, and is the smallest kingdom in Europe. Dresden is the capital.

The Grand Dutchy of Baden occupies the southwest corner of Germany, between Wurtemberg and France. A Grand Duke resides at Carlsruhe.

The twenty-seven smaller states of Germany are of different degrees of importance; none of them are of great extent. *Luxemburg* belongs to Holland and Belgium; *Holstein* and *Lauenburg* to Denmark. The rest are dutchies, principalities, and electorates, about equal in extent to a New England county, and ruled by various princes, who administer the government, and claim the allegiance of the people, by the right of inheritance.

The four free cities in Germany, are Frankfort, Bremen, Hamburg, and Lubec. FRANKFORT is situated on the *Maine*, a branch of the Rhine. It is the seat of the German diet.

PRUSSIA.

Prussia consists of two divisions; first, the provinces in the west, mentioned under the head of the German States; second, the eastern division of Prussia, consisting of seven provinces.

Towns. BERLIN, the capital of eastern Prussia, is a magnificent city.

AUSTRIA.

The present Austrian dominions consist of one third part of what was once called Germany; nearly one fourth part of Italy; the Kingdom of *Hungary*, and a great part of what once belonged to the Kingdom of Poland.

Towns. VIENNA is the seat of the Austrian court, and possesses many marks of magnificence. It is the centre of considerable trade.

Trieste is an important sea port. Buda was the former capital of *Hungary*.

SWITZERLAND.

Switzerland is noted for its mountains, valleys, glaciers, cataracts, and lakes.

The principal summits of the Alps, in Switzerland, are *Simplon*, and *St. Bernard*.

Mount Simplon is famous for the magnificent road made over it by Bonaparte, which is more than 6,000 feet high.

Between the two summits of *Mount St. Bernard* is one of the principal passages from Switzerland to Italy; and, at the height of 8,000 feet, there is a monastery and hospital.

The *Glaciers*, which abound between the peaks of the high mountains, are fields of glittering ice and snow, extending sometimes 15 or 20 miles.

The *Avalanches* are immense masses of snow and ice, which detach themselves from the glaciers and are precipitated down the mountains.

Rivers. The Rhine and the Rhone are the only two large rivers in Switzerland.

Lakes. The largest lakes are Geneva and Constance.

Towns. BERNE is usually considered the capital of Switzerland.

Towns. Geneva, the most populous town, is at the southeast end of the Lake of Geneva. It is a famous seat of learning; Basle on the Rhine, and Zurich, are noted towns

FRANCE.

France is situated to the west of the central part of Europe, and includes the Island of Corsica.

Rivers. The four largest rivers are the Seine, Loire, Garonne and Rhone.

The Seine passes through Paris, and flows into the British Channel, at Havre de Grace. It is navigable for large vessels to Rouen.

The Loire flows through the central part of France, and runs into the Atlantic Ocean. It is connected with the Seine and Rhone, by canals.

The Garonne is navigable to Toulouse, where it is joined by a canal, 140 miles long, opening a communication to the Mediterranean.

The Rhone rises in the mountains of Switzerland, and flows into the Gulf of Lyons.

Mountains. The principal ranges are the Pyrenees in the south, and the Alps in the southeast.

Towns. PARIS, the capital of France, is situated on the Seine, in the northern part, and is one of the most splendid cities in the world, the second in population in Europe, and is the centre of fashions.

Lyons, situated on the Rhone, is the second city in France.

The five largest commercial ports are Marseilles, Bordeaux, Nantes, Havre de Grace and Rouen.

The principal naval stations are Brest on the Atlantic, and Toulon on the Mediterranean.

The other noted towns are Strasburg, Orleans, Toulouse, Montpellier, and Ajaccio, the capital of Corsica and birth place of Bonaparte.

SPAIN.

Spain comprises the most of a large peninsula in the southwest of Europe, and is separated from France by the Pyrenees. It is a mountainous country.

Mountains. The Pyrenees form the northeastern boundary, and are connected with the *Cantabrian* chain, extending through the north of Spain.

Montserat, about 20 miles northeast of Barcelona, is nearly 4,000 feet high and consists of an assemblage of conical hills, and is remarkable for its hermitages and monasteries.

Rivers. The five largest are the Tagus, Duero, Ebro, Guadiana, and Guadalquivir, none of which is navigable to any extent.

Islands. Spain has three islands in the Mediterranean, viz. Majorca, Minorca, and Ivica.

Towns. MADRID, the capital of Spain, is situated on the *Manzanares*, a branch of the Tagus, near the centre of the kingdom and is about 2,000 feet above the level of the sea.

The two most considerable commercial ports are Barcelona, in the northeast, and Cadiz in the southwest.

The other principal ports are Malaga, and Carthagen.

The other noted towns are Seville, on the Guadalquivir, Granada, Saragossa, Valencia, Toledo, Valladolid, and Leon.

Gibraltar is a celebrated promontory, 1,400 feet high, at the southern extremity of Spain, belonging to Great Britain. It has a fortress which is considered the strongest in the world.

PORTUGAL.

Portugal is a small kingdom, lying between Spain and the Atlantic Ocean.

It was once distinguished as a maritime power; but its prosperity has declined.

Rivers. The three principal rivers are the Tagus, Duero, and Guadiana.

Towns. LISBON, the capital, situated near the mouth of the Tagus, has an excellent harbor, and is one of the most commercial cities of Europe. The other towns are Oporto, near the mouth of the Duero, Coimbra, and St. Ubes.

ITALY.

Italy consists of a long peninsula extending into the Mediterranean, and separated from Switzerland by the Alps. It was once the seat of a mighty empire, but is now divided among several governments.

Mountains. The Alps are on the north; the Apennines extend throughout the whole length of the peninsula. Vesuvius, a celebrated volcano, is in Italy, near Naples. Etna, a volcanic mountain, is in Sicily.

Islands. Sicily, a large and fertile island, is the most important. The other islands are Sardinia, which gives name to the kingdom of Sardinia; Corsica, which belongs to France; Malta belonging to Great Britain; Elba, noted for mines, and for the residence of Bonaparte; and the Lipari Islands north of Sicily.

Rivers. The River Po is in the northern part of Italy. The other most noted river is the Tiber.

Italy is divided into the following states, viz: 1st. *Lombardy* or *Austrian Italy*, in the northeast; 2d. Sardinia, in the northwest; 3d. The Dutchies of *Parma*, *Modena*, *Lucca*, the *States of the Church*, and the *Republic of St. Marino*

in the middle. 4th. The kingdom of the two *Sicilies*, or *Naples*, and the island of Sicily in the south.

LOMBARDY.

Lombardy lies between the river Po on the south, and the Alps on the north, and belongs to Austria. It is sometimes called *Austrian Italy*.

Milan is the capital.

KINGDOM OF SARDINIA.

The Kingdom of Sardinia comprises *Piedmont*, *Genoa*, *Savoy*, and the island of Sardinia.

Towns. TURIN is the capital of *Piedmont*, and of the kingdom of Sardinia. *Genoa*, on the gulf of the same name, is noted as the native country of Columbus. *Genoa*, the capital of the province of *Genoa*, was formerly one of the most commercial cities in the world. *Savoy* contains the high summit of *Mont Blanc*, and the celebrated vale of *Chamouni*.

The island of Sardinia is thinly inhabited. The principal town is Cagliari.

PARMA.

The *Dutchy of Parma* joins the Sardinian States on the west, and extends to the Po on the north. *Parma* is the capital.

MODENA AND LUCCA.

The *Dutchies of Modena* and *Lucca* are two small states, east of *Parma*, and have capitals of the same name.

STATES OF THE CHURCH.

The *States of the Church* comprise the central part of Italy, which is under the government of the Pope, who is invested with absolute power.

Towns. ROME, the capital, and the residence of the Pope, is situated on the Tiber, fifteen miles from its mouth. It was once the most powerful and magnificent city in the world; and it still contains many remarkable monuments, and splendid edifices.

ST. MARINO.

The *Republic of St. Marino* includes a mountain and a surrounding district of forty miles within the Pope's dominions.

TUSCANY.

The *Grand Dutchy of Tuscany* is situated on the Mediterranean. Florence is the capital. The island of Elba belongs to it.

NAPLES, OR THE TWO SICILIES.

This kingdom comprises the country of Naples, and the island of Sicily.

Towns. NAPLES, the capital of the kingdom, is the largest city in Italy; it is situated on one of the finest bays in the world.

Palermo is the capital of the island of Sicily. The other towns are Catania and Syracuse.

TURKEY.

The Turkish, or Ottoman Empire, embraces the south-east of Europe, and the southwest of Asia, and the north-east of Africa.

The countries included in this empire, are celebrated in ancient history, and they were the scenes of most of the events recorded in the Bible.

TURKEY IN EUROPE.

Turkey in Europe lies between the Black Sea and the Gulf of Venice.

Mountains. The *Hæmus* mountains are the principal range in Turkey, and extend from east to west through the country.

Rivers. The Danube is much the largest. The other most important river is the Pruth.

Towns. CONSTANTINOPLE, the metropolis of the Turkish Empire, is on the west side of the *Bosphorus*, and has one of the finest harbors in the world.

Adrianople, Salonica, Bucharest, Jassy, Sophia, Belgrade, and Silistria, are the other most noted towns.

GREECE.

Greece is principally formed of a peninsula in the south of Europe.

It consists of three parts, 1st. *Greece Proper*; which lies north of Corinth; 2dly. The Morea, anciently *Peloponnesus*; 3dly. the *Greek Islands*, the largest of which are Candia, and Negropont.

Towns. Athens, once a splendid city, is now greatly reduced. Missolonghi is a noted place.

Some of the principal towns in the Morea, are Napoli, Corinth, and Navarino.

THE IONIAN REPUBLIC.

The *Ionian Republic* comprises the following small islands, near the west side of Greece ; viz : Corfu, *Cephalonia*, Zante, *St. Maura*, *Ithaca* and *Cerigo*.

Towns. Corfu, on the island of the same name, is the seat of government, and contains a university.

QUESTIONS, ON THE MAP OF EUROPE, CONTINUED.

How is Germany bounded ?

In what part, and on what river, is Frankfort ?

In what part is Baden ? Saxony ? Where is Bavaria ?

Which way from Bavaria is Wurtemberg ?

In what part of Germany is Hanover ?

How is Prussia bounded ? In what part is Berlin ?

On what river is Dresden ?

At the mouth of what river is Stettin ?

In what part of Prussia is Konigsburg ?

How is Austria bounded ?

Through what part of Austria does the Danube flow ?

On what river is Vienna ? Where is Prague ? Buda ? Trieste ?

On what gulf is Venice ?

What mountains in the northern part of Austria ?

How is Switzerland bounded ?

In what part is Berne ?

On what lake is Geneva ? Where is Zurich ?

How is France bounded ?

On what river is Paris ? On what river are Nantes and Orleans ?

On what river is Bordeaux ? On what is Lyons ?

In what part of France are Marseilles and Toulon ?

Where is Brest ? Bayonne ? Montpellier ?

How is Spain bounded ? Where is Madrid ?

On what river is Seville ? Where is Carthagena ? Barcelona ?

Leon ? At the mouth of what river is Cadiz ?

Where is Malaga ?

How is Portugal bounded ?

At the mouth of what river is Lisbon ?

Where is Oporto ? St. Ubes ?

How is Italy bounded ? What mountains in Italy ?

On what river, and in what part of Italy is Rome ?

What mountains east of Naples ? Into what does the Po run ?

Which way from Italy is Sicily ? What island south of Sicily ?

Where is Mount Etna ? Where is Florence ?

On what gulf is Genoa ? Where is the Sardinian Kingdom ?

Which way from Rome is Turin ?

Which way from Naples is the island of Sardinia ?

What large island north of Sardinia ?

Which way from Leghorn is the island of Elba ?

On which side of Sicily is Palermo ? Where is Syracuse ?

On what gulf is Tarento ?

How is Turkey in Europe bounded ?

What large river runs through Turkey ?

In what part is Constantinople ? Where is Adrianople ?

Silistria ? In what part of Turkey is Sophia ?

What sea lies east of Greece ?

What part of Greece is called Morea ?

In what part of Greece is Athens ? Where is Corinth ?

Where is the island of Zante ? Where is Corfu ?

A S I A .

Asia includes the following countries; namely, Russia in the north; Tartary and Thibet in the middle; Turkey, Arabia, Persia, in the west; Beloochistan, Afghanistan, Hindostan, Farther India, China, Corea, and Japan, in the south and southeast.

Mountains. The two great ranges of mountains are the Himmaleh and the Altai.

The Altai mountains are about 5000 miles in length, extending almost across Asia, on the borders of Siberia and Tartary.

The Himmaleh mountains, which separate Hindostan from Thibet and Tartary, extend about 1,400 miles in length, and are supposed to be the highest mountains on the globe. The most elevated summit may be seen 200 miles.

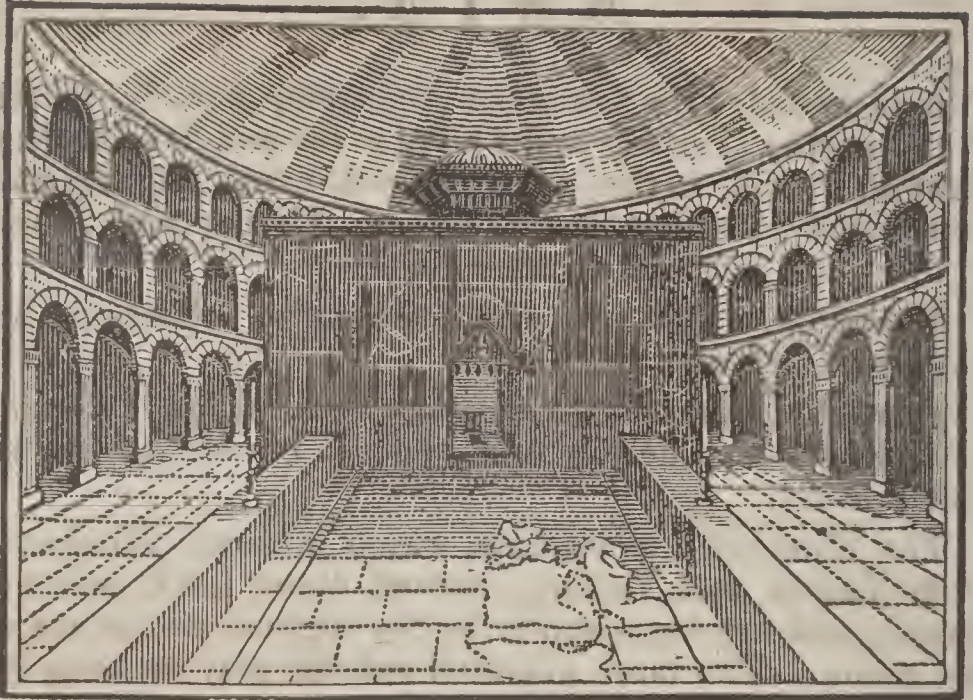
Rivers. Some of the largest are the Obi, Yenisei, Lena, in the north; the Amour, Hoang Ho, and Kian Ku, in the east; the Cambodia, Irrawaddy, Burrampooter, Ganges, Indus, Euphrates, and Tigris, in the south.

Lakes. The largest lakes, or inland seas, are the Caspian, Aral, and Baikal.

QUESTIONS ON THE MAP OF ASIA.

- How is Asia bounded? In what part is Russia?
- Which way from Russia is the Chinese Empire?
- In what part of the Chinese Empire is China?
- In what part of Asia are Turkey, Arabia and Persia?
- What country east of the Caspian Sea?
- In what part of Asia is Kamtschatka?
- What two countries southeast of Persia?
- What bay east of Hindostan? What sea west?
- Which way from Hindostan is Thibet?
- What Empire south of Thibet?
- Which way from Malacca is Sumatra?
- What sea east of China?
- Which way from Corea are the Japan Islands?

TURKEY IN ASIA.



HOLY TEMPLE AT JERUSALEM.

Turkey in Asia comprehends several countries, in the west, bordering on the Mediterranean.

The principal modern divisions are *Natolia*, *Syria*, *Armenia*, and *Diarbekir*.

Rivers. The two great rivers are the Euphrates and Tigris.

Mountains. The greatest range is that of *Taurus*; *Mount Libanus* is in Syria; *Mount Olympus* is south of the sea of Marmora; *Mount Ida* is near the Dandanelles; *Mount Ararat* is on the borders of Turkey and Persia.

Islands. The principal island is Cyprus.

NATOLIA.

The name of Natolia is applied to the country anciently called *Asia Minor*, which is a large peninsula between the Mediterranean and Black Sea.

Towns. Smyrna is the largest town, and is noted for its great antiquity.

SYRIA.

Syria lies between the Mediterranean and the river Euphrates, and includes, in the south, the country of *Palestine*.

Towns. Aleppo is the largest city. Damascus, Tripoli, and *Antioch*, are some of the most noted places.

Jerusalem, anciently the capital of *Palestine* or *Judea*, is now remarkable chiefly as a place of pilgrimage. Christian pilgrims resort to it to visit the tomb of our Saviour.

ARMENIA.

Armenia, in the northeast of Turkey, is a mountainous country.

DIARBEEKIR AND BAGDAD.

Diarbekir is the capital of a country of the same name.

Bagdad, on the Tigris, was once the renowned seat of the Mahometan or Saracen caliphs, and one of the most splendid cities in the world. It contained 2,000,000, inhabitants.

RUSSIA IN ASIA.

Russia in Asia includes all the north of Asia. The most fertile and populous part is the southwest, which borders on the Caspian and Black Seas, embracing the countries of Circassia and Georgia.

Towns. Astrachan, on the Volga, is the largest town in Asiatic Russia.

SIBERIA.

Siberia forms the principal part of Asiatic Russia, and is one of the most desolate regions of the globe.

Mountains. The Ural Mountains form the western limit, the Altai, the southern.

Rivers. Obi, Yenisei, and Lena, are the largest.

Lakes. The principal Lake is Baikal.

Towns. TOBOLSK is the capital of Siberia.

ARABIA.

Arabia is a large peninsula in the southwest of Asia, and connected with Africa by the isthmus of Suez. It consists chiefly of vast sandy deserts, having little water.

Mountains. Mount Sinai and *Horeb*, which are sum-

mits of the same range, are situated between the two northern branches of the Red Sea, and are memorable for events recorded in the Bible.

Towns. MECCA, the most celebrated city of Arabia, is situated in a barren country forty miles from the Red Sea. It is noted for being the birthplace of Mahomet, and for being a resort of pilgrims from all parts of the Mahometan world.

Medina is noted for containing the tomb of Mahomet, on account of which it is regarded by Mahometans, as a holy city.

Mocha, near the Strait of Babelmandel, and Muscat, in the southeast, are the two principal commercial ports.

INDEPENDENT TARTARY.

Independent Tartary is an extensive country, comprising the western part of *Central Asia*, and extending from Chinese Tartary on the east, to the Caspian Sea on the west. It is inhabited by various independent tribes.

The Caspian Sea on the west, is upwards of 600 miles in length, and the sea of Aral is 250 miles long. They have no communication with the ocean, and their waters are salt.

Rivers. The principal rivers are the Jihon and Sihon.

Towns. BUKHARIA, the capital of Great Bukharia, is noted as the seat of Mahometan learning.

PERSIA.

Persia is generally a mountainous country, but has many deserts, salt lakes, and marshes.

The *Great Salt Desert*, in the central part, is more than three hundred miles long.

Towns. TEHERAN is the present capital.

Ispahan, the late capital, and a celebrated city, was formerly one of the largest and most splendid cities in the East, and contained a million of inhabitants. The two principal sea ports are Bushire and Gombroon.

AFGHANISTAN.

This is a modern division in Asia, formed of the eastern part of Persia, the northwestern part of Hindostan, and the southern part of Tartary.

Towns. CABUL, the capital, has an extensive trade.

Cashmere, the capital of a country of the same name, is famous for the manufacture of shawls.

BELOOCHISTAN.

Beloochistan lies to the south of Afghanistan. The chief town is KELAT.

QUESTIONS, ON THE MAP OF ASIA, CONTINUED.

How is Turkey in Asia bounded?

In what part of Turkey is Smyrna?

In what part are Jerusalem and Damascus?

On what river is Bagdad? Into what does the Euphrates flow?

How is Russia in Asia bounded?

In what part and on what river is Astrachan?

Where is Lake Baikal?

What is the northern part of Russia called?

How is Arabia bounded? In what part is Mecca?

Where is Mocha? In what part is Mount Sinai?

On what gulf is Muscat?

In what part of Arabia is the Great Desert?

How is Persia bounded? In what part is Teheran?

Where is Ispahan? On what gulf are Bushire and Gombroon?

How is Afghanistan bounded? In what part is Cabul?

How is Beloochistan bounded? Where is Kelat?

HINDOSTAN.

Hindustan comprises all the country south of the Himmaleh mountains, and east of the river Indus; and has the bay of Bengal on the east and the Arabian sea on the west.

Rivers. The three great rivers are the Ganges, Burrampooter and Indus. The other rivers are the Kristna, Godavery, Nerbuddah, and the branches of the Ganges.

The Ganges, the largest river of Hindostan, and one of the largest in Asia, rises in the Himmaleh mountains, and, after a course of 2000 miles, flows into the bay of Bengal, by many mouths. The *Delta* of the river, or the country bordering on its mouths, and subject to inundation, is about two hundred miles square.

The Burrampooter rises near the source of the Ganges, and flows on the east side of the mountains. These rivers, after having separated 1,200 miles, unite and flow into the bay of Bengal.

The Indus is the great river in the western part of the country.

Towns. CALCUTTA, the capital of all British India, is on the *Hoogly*, one of the mouths of the Ganges, about one hundred miles from the sea, and is a place of great commerce.

Bombay, on an island near the western coast, and Madras, on the southeastern coast, are the two principal seats of British power and commerce.

Delhi and Agra were each of them formerly the capitals of the Mogul Empire.

Benares is noted as a holy city of the Hindoos, and the chief seat of their learning.

Surat, on the western coast, is noted for commerce.

Goa, on the western coast, is the capital of the Portuguese settlements in India; Pondicherry, on the southeast coast, is the chief place of the French settlements; Tranquebar of the Danish settlements.

CEYLON, a large island, near the south end of Hindostan, belongs to Great Britain.

In the interior of the island there is a mountain, called *Adam's peak*, to which pilgrimages are often made by

the natives, who have a tradition, that from this place *Adam* took his last view of Paradise.

Some of the principal towns are Colombo, and *Candy*.

FARTHER INDIA.

Farther India is an extensive region, in the southeast of Asia, having Thibet and China on the north, the Chinese Sea on the east, the Strait of Malacca on the south, and the Bay of Bengal and Hindostan, on the west.

It comprehends the Birman Empire, the peninsula of Malacca, and the kingdoms of Siam, Cambodia, Laos, Cochin China, and Tonquin.

Rivers. The three great rivers, are the Irrawaddy, the *Meinam*, and Cambodia.

BIRMAN EMPIRE.

The Birman Empire, which is much the largest and most important state of Farther India, comprises several ancient kingdoms.

Towns. *AVA* is the capital. It is situated on the Irrawaddy, 500 miles from its mouth. It is surrounded by a wall.

Rangoon, on the same river, 15 miles from its mouth, is the most commercial place.

SIAM.

The kingdom of Siam, consists chiefly of a spacious and fertile valley, situated between two ridges of mountains, and intersected by the river *Meinam*.

Towns. The principal town is Siam.

MALACCA.

Malacca is a peninsula about 700 miles long.

The city of Malacca, formerly a place of commercial importance, is now reduced.

CAMBODIA.

Cambodia, a country watered by a river of the same name, is little known.

Cambodia is the capital.

LAOS.

Laos, a country in the interior, is little known.

COCHIN CHINA.

Cochin China borders on the gulf of Tonquin and the sea of China.

Saigon, the largest town, is situated on an arm of the Cambodia, about sixty miles from the sea.

TONQUIN.

Tonquin, a country much subject to hurricanes, borders on the gulf of Tonquin.

CHINESE EMPIRE.

The Chinese Empire includes the country of China, Chinese Tartary, Thibet, and Corea; and with regard to population, it exceeds all other empires in the world.

CHINA.

China is a large, fertile, highly cultivated and populous country, extending from the Great Wall on the north, to the Gulf of Tonquin on the south.

Rivers. The Hoang Ho, and the Kian-ku, are the two largest rivers in Asia.

Islands. The principal are Hainan, Formosa, and the Loochoo islands.

The Great Wall, which bounds China on the north, is about 1,500 miles in length, and is the greatest fabric on the globe. It is built of stone and brick, and is nearly thirty feet high, and fourteen broad at the top, and has towers with cannon placed on them, at the distance of one hundred paces from each other.

China is celebrated for the inland navigation, by means of rivers and canals. The Imperial Canal, which extends from Pekin to Hanchoofoo, about 600 miles in length, is the greatest work of the kind in the world.

Towns. PEKIN, the capital, situated in the northeast part of China, it supposed by many to be the most populous city in the world.

Nankin, situated on the Kian-ku, at the junction of the

great canal, is the first city with regard to manufactures, and is noted for nankins, crapes, and silks.

Canton, in the southern part, is noted for being the only port, in China, to which European and American vessels are admitted. Near Canton is the *Boat Town*, a kind of floating city, and computed to contain from 100,000 to 300,000 people.

THIBET.

Thibet, a country dependent on China, is remarkable for its great elevation, and for being the most mountainous country in Asia.

Mountains. The Himmaleh mountains lie in the southern part.

Rivers. The principal river is the Burrampooter.

Towns. LASSA, the capital of Thibet, is on the Burrampooter.

CHINESE TARTARY.

Chinese Tartary is a vast country of *Central Asia*, extending from Independent Tartary to the Pacific Ocean, and comprising Little Bukharia, and Soongaria, and Mongolia in the middle, and Mantchooria in the east.

A remarkable feature of this country is its great elevation. It consists mostly of elevated plains, supported like a table by the Altai mountains on the north, and the Himmaleh on the southwest.

The eastern part of Mantchooria, which is watered by the great river Amour, is the most fertile.

The vast Desert of Cobi in the central part of Asia, is about 2000 miles long.

Towns. The principal town is Cashgar in the western part.

COREA.

Corea is little known, and consists chiefly of a peninsula, and is dependent on China, from which it is separated by the Yellow Sea.

J A P A N.

The empire of Japan is composed of several islands, which lie to the east of Asia. Nippon is the largest of them. Jesso forms a part of the empire. Jeddo, the capital of Japan, is on the island of Nippon.

QUESTIONS, ON THE MAP OF ASIA, CONTINUED.

How is Hindostan bounded? In what part is Calcutta?
Where is Delhi? On which side are Bombay, Surat, and Goa?
Where are Pondicherry and Madras?
Into what does the Ganges flow? In what part is the Indus River?

How is Farther India bounded?
In what part is the Birman Empire?
On what river is Ava, the capital?
Into what does the Irrawaddy flow?
What five countries, in Farther India, lie east of the Birman Empire?
What sea east of Cochin China?
Which way from the Birman Empire is Malacca?

How is the Chinese Empire bounded on the north?
On what seas does Corea border? Where is the Chinese wall?
In what part of China is Pekin? On what river is Nankin?
Where is Canton? What canal in the eastern part of China?
In what part of the Chinese Empire is Thibet?
Where is Hainan Island? Where is Formosa?
In what part of Thibet is Lassa?
What is the northern part of the Chinese Empire called?
In what does the Amour River flow? Where is Cashgar?
Where is the Desert of Cobi?

Where are the Japan Islands?
Which is the largest of these Islands?
On what Island is Jeddo?

In what part of Sumatra is Bancoolen?
Where is Batavia? Strait of Malacca? Strait of Sunda?
Torres Strait? Strait of Macassar?
Bass Strait? Where is Mauritius, or the Isle of France?
Island of Bourbon? Banks of Nazareth?

AFRICA.

Africa consists of a vast peninsula, connected with Asia by the isthmus of Suez, which lies between the Mediterranean and Red Sea. This isthmus is 75 miles wide.

Rivers. The two most celebrated rivers are the Nile and the Niger, with their branches; the other rivers are the Senegal, Gambia, Congo, Orange and Cuama.

The Nile, the most celebrated river on the globe, is formed by two branches, one of which rises in Abyssinia, and the other in the country to the southwest. It passes through Nubia and Egypt, and, after a course of 2,500 miles, flows into the Mediterranean by two principal mouths.

The Niger, whose source and termination have been until recently unknown, is found to rise in the west part of Africa, near the mountain of Loma. After pursuing a northeasterly course to Timbuctoo, in the interior of the country, it turns to the south and flows into the Gulf of Guinea by many mouths. Its course south is, on some new maps, called *Kowara*. Some of its most noted branches are the Joliba, Coomba, and Wedel Rivers. The land round the mouths of the Niger is called the *Delta*, and is frequently overflowed.

Islands. The principal islands are Madagascar, Socotra, Mauritius and Bourdon, on the east; the Canaries, Madeira, Azores, Cape Verd, and St. Helena on the west.

Mountains. The most noted are the Atlas mountains in the north; the Mountains of the Moon, and the Kong Mountains in the central part; Table Mountains in the south part, and the *Peak of Teneriffe* on one of the Canary Islands.

A remarkable feature of Africa consists in its immense deserts; the desert of Sahara is the largest and most celebrated.

Africa may be comprised under the following general divisions; Egypt, Nubia, and Abyssinia in the north-east; the Barbary States in the north; *Western Africa*; *Central Africa*; *Southern Africa*; *Southeastern Africa*; and the *African Islands*.

QUESTIONS ON THE MAP OF AFRICA.

How is Africa bounded?

Which way does the Nile run, and into what does it flow?

Into what does the Niger flow? Where is Madagascar?

What channel separates it from Africa?

What island East of the Strait of Babelmandel?

Where are the Canary Islands?

Which way from Morocco are the Madeira Islands?

Where is St. Helena? Where are the Atlas Mountains?

Which way from Abyssinia are the Mountains of the Moon?

What great Desert in the northwest of Africa?

Which way from Sahara is Soudan?

In what part of Africa are Egypt, Nubia, and Abyssinia?

In what part are Morocco, Algiers, and Tunis?

What sea lies north of Tripoli and Barca?

Which way from Tripoli is Fezzan?

In what part of Africa is Senegambia?

What large country lies south of Soudan?

Which way from Guinea are Loango, Congo, Angola, and Benguela?

What is the southern part of Africa called?

Which way from Cape Colony is Caffraria?

What two countries in Africa west of Madagascar?

Which way from Mozambique is Zaquebar?

Where are Magadoxa, Ajan, and Adel?

Which way from Abyssinia is Darfour?

Which way and into what do Senegal and Gambia Rivers flow?

What is the western cape of Africa? Southern?

Near the mouth of what river is Liberia?

Which way from Liberia is Sierra Leone?

In what part of Guinea is Ashantee? Dahomey?

Which way does the Orange river run? Cuama?

EGYPT.



VIEW OF CAIRO.

Egypt is divided into *Upper Egypt* and *Lower Egypt*. Upper Egypt lies south of Cairo; and Lower Egypt is situated between Cairo, and the Mediterranean, and is called the *Delta*.

Rivers. The only river of Egypt is the Nile. This river annually overflows its banks, carrying with its waters a fertilizing mud.

Towns. CAIRO, or Grand Cairo, the capital of modern Egypt, is the largest city in Africa, and carries on an extensive trade, with the interior of the continent and with Asia, by caravans.

Alexandria, once distinguished as a seat of learning and commerce, is now greatly reduced. It exhibits interesting remains of ancient grandeur, among which are *Pompey's Pillar*, *Cleopatra's Needle*, and the *Catacombs*.

Damietta, and Rosetta, on the two principal mouths of the Nile, are noted for commerce; Girge, Siout, Syene, and Thebes, are the other principal towns.

NUBIA.

Nubia is an extensive country south of Egypt; and it comprises several kingdoms or states. The principal are Sennaar and Dongola.

Towns. Dongola is noted as the capital of the kingdom of the same name.

SENNAAR is the capital of the kingdom of Sennaar.

ABYSSINIA.

Abyssinia lies west of the Red Sea and the Strait of Babelmandel.

Towns. Gondar, the chief town, is situated on the northeast side of the lake Dembia; it is said to contain one hundred churches.

Axum was the former capital.

BARBARY STATES.

Barbary is a name given to an extensive country in the north of Africa, which is situated between the desert of Sahara and the Mediterranean Sea, and comprises Morocco, Algiers, Tunis, Tripoli, and Barca.

MOROCCO.

The empire of Morocco is the largest of the Barbary States, and lies in the northwest of Africa, and includes Morocco Proper, Fez, and some other divisions.

Towns. Morocco, the capital, is situated upwards of one hundred miles from the sea.

Fez, formerly the capital of a kingdom of the same name, and noted as a seat of Mahometan learning, is now the largest city in the empire.

ALGIERS.

Algiers is the most noted of the Barbary States for naval strength and piracy.

Towns. ALGIERS is the capital of Algiers. Constantina, the capital of the eastern province, is the second town in size.

TUNIS.

Tunis includes ancient Carthage, and contains many monuments of ancient magnificence.

Towns. TUNIS, the capital, situated near the site of ancient Carthage, is one of the largest cities in Africa.

TRIPOLI.

TRIPOLI, the capital of the State of Tripoli, has a good harbor and considerable commerce, and is largely concerned in the caravan trade with the interior of Africa.

BARCA.

Barca contains the site of ancient Cyrene; but is mostly a desert.

The chief towns are Derne and Bingazi.

FEZZAN.

Fezzan lies south of Tripoli and is surrounded by deserts.

Towns. Mourzouk, the capital, is noted as a centre of the caravan trade of Africa.

SAHARA, OR THE GREAT DESERT.

Sahara, or the Great Desert, lies south of Barbary, and is about 1000 miles broad, and 3000 miles in length.

WESTERN AFRICA.

Western Africa comprises all the countries on the west, which lie between the desert of Sahara, and Benguela; and it is noted for being the principal theatre of the slave trade.

This region includes the kingdoms of Senegambia, in the north; Guinea, in the middle; and Loango, Congo, Angola, and Benguela, in the south.

Rivers. The principal rivers are the Niger, Senegal, Gambia, Grand, Mesurado, and Congo,

Towns. Some of the principal towns are Teembo, the chief town of the Foulahs; Coomassie, the capital of Ashantee; Abomey, and Benin.

In Sierra Leone, there is an English colony established for colonizing free negroes, and promoting the civilisation of Africa.

In Liberia, near the river Mesurado, a similar settlement has been formed by the American Colonization Society.

CENTRAL AFRICA.

Soudan, or Nigritia, is a name applied to an extensive region in the interior, south of the desert of Sahara, and includes several countries and kingdoms. Some of the principal are Timbuctoo, Houssa, Bambara, Bornou, and Darfour.

Towns. TIMBUCTOO, situated near the Niger, is the commercial capital of *Central Africa*. Some of the other towns are Sackatoo, Sego, Kashna, Kouka and Kobbe.

SOUTHERN AFRICA.

Southern Africa includes Caffraria, and the English Cape Colony.

Towns. Two of the principal towns are Lattakoo, and Kurreechane.

Cape Town, the capital of the colony, is situated on Table Bay, near Table Mountain, ninety miles from the Cape.

SOUTHEASTERN AFRICA.

This region, which extends from Caffraria to the Strait of Babelmandel, has been partially colonized by the Portuguese; but it is little known.

Some of the principal countries are Monomotopa, Mozambique, Zaquebar, Magadoxa, Ajan, and Adel.

AFRICAN ISLANDS.

The principal islands on the eastern coast of Africa are Madagascar, Socotra and the Comoro Islands, chiefly in the possession of the natives; Bourbon, belonging to France; and Mauritius, which belongs to Great Britain.

The most important islands on the west of Africa are Madeira, the Azores, and the Cape Verde Islands, belonging to Portugal; the Canaries, which belong to Spain; and St. Helena, in the possession of Great Britain.

Madagascar is a large island and has a mountainous surface.

Teneriffe, the largest of the Canaries, is noted for its *Peak*, which may be seen at sea 120 miles.

St. Helena, a small island surrounded by high precipices of rock, is famous for having been the place of the imprisonment and death of Bonaparte.

QUESTIONS, ON THE MAP OF AFRICA, CONTINUED.

How is Egypt bounded? On what river is Cairo?

In what part is Alexandria? Where are Rosetta, and Damietta?

On what river is Thebes? Where is Dongolia? Sennaar?

On what Lake is Gondar? How is Nubia bounded? Abyssinia?

How are the Barbary States bounded? Barca? Tripoli?

Tunis? Algiers? Morocco?

Where is Derne? Tunis? Algiers? Morocco?

Near what Cape are the Jaloffs and Feloops?

On what river is Teembo?

What four coasts border on the Gulf of Guinea?

In what part of Africa are the Hottentots?

Where is Cape Town? What is the southern Cape of Madagascar?

Where are the Canary Islands?

Where are the Comoro Islands? Which way from Africa is St. Helena?

Where is St. Thomas' Island?

Where is the Island of Fernando Po?

Which way from Abyssinia to Darfour?

In what part of Nigritia is Lake Tchad?

In what part of Africa are the unexplored regions?

OCEANICA.

OR

ISLANDS OF THE PACIFIC OCEAN.

The vast number of islands, in the Pacific Ocean, lying chiefly to the southeast of Asia, are styled, by Malte Brun, *Oceanica*.

These islands have commonly been divided into three classes, viz. the East India Islands, Australia, and Polynesia.

EAST INDIA ISLANDS.

The East India Islands comprise five divisions, viz. the Sunda, Borneo, Philippine, Celebes, and the Moluccas.

SUNDA ISLES. Sumatra is mountainous, and contains the mountain of *Ophir*.

This island is chiefly in possession of the natives; but the English have a small settlement at Bencoolen.

Java belongs to the Dutch.

Batavia, in Java, is the capital of all the Dutch East India possessions.

Banca, an island east of Sumatra, also belongs to the Dutch, and is noted for its tin mines.

BORNEO. Borneo, the largest island in the world, except New Holland, is 800 miles long, and 700 miles broad; but it is little known.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS. The Philippine Isles belong to Spain. The two largest are Luzon and Mindanao.

Manilla, on the west coast of Luzon, is the capital of the Spanish East India possessions.

CELEBES. Celebes, a large island, belongs partly to the natives and partly to the Dutch.

THE MOLUCCAS. The Moluccas, also called the *Spice Islands*, belong to the Dutch. The most important islands are Gilolo, and Caram.

AUSTRALIA.

Australia comprises New Holland, New Guinea, Van Diemen's Land, New Britain, New Ireland, New Caledonia, New Hebrides, New Zealand, and other smaller islands.

New Holland, which is about three fourths as large as Europe, and is sometimes called a continent, was discovered by the Dutch.

It is celebrated chiefly for the English colony, in New South Wales, formed of convicts from Great Britain.

Sydney, the capital of the colony, is situated on the bay of Port Jackson, and has an excellent harbor.

A similar colony has been established on Van Diemen's Land.

The island of New Guinea, which is about 1,200 miles in length, and 350 miles in breadth, is but little known.

New Zealand, consists of two large islands, and has a temperate climate and luxuriant vegetation.

POLYNESIA.

Polynesia is composed principally of the following clusters of islands, viz. the Pelew, Ladrone, Carolines, Sandwich, Marquesas, Society, Friendly, Feejee, and Navigator's Islands.

The Sandwich Islands are one of the most important clusters of Polynesia, and are interesting on account of the progress which the natives have made in the arts of civilized life.

Owhyee, one of the Sandwich Islands, and the largest island in Polynesia, is 100 miles long, and 80 broad, and is noted for the death of the celebrated Captain Cook.

QUESTIONS ON THE MAP OF THE WORLD.

Which way from America is Polynesia?

What Islands between Australia and Asia?

Which way from New Holland are New Guinea, New Britain and New Ireland?

In what part of New Holland is New South Wales?

Where is Botany Bay? Van Diemen's Land?

Which side the Equator are Navigator's Islands?

Which way from New Zealand are New Caladonia and New Hebrides?

Which way from Asia are the Ladrone and Pelew Islands?

Which way from Ladrone Islands are the Caroline Islands?

Which way from New Guinea are the Pelew Islands?

Where are the Marquesas Islands?

What is the latitude of Owhyee?

QUESTIONS FOR REVIEW.

MAP OF THE WORLD.

- INTO what grand divisions is the land of the globe divided?
Into what grand divisions are the waters of the globe divided?
By what oceans is the continent of America bounded?
By what oceans, mountains, river and seas is Europe bounded?
By what oceans, seas, river and mountains is Asia bounded?
By what seas and oceans is Africa bounded?
Which way from Asia, and east of what ocean is Australia?
Which way from America, and in what ocean is Polynesia?
Which way, and over what waters would a vessel sail in going from
the eastern coast of North America, to the Sandwich Islands?
Which way and over what waters from N. York to St. Petersburg?
From New York to Constantinople? From New Orleans to
China? From St. Petersburg, round Cape Horn, to the west
coast of America? From the west coast of America to the
Japan Islands? From the Japan Islands round the Cape of
Good Hope, back to St. Petersburg?
What parts of North and South America, Africa, Asia, and New
Holland are in the torrid zone?
What parts of North America, Europe, Asia and Africa in the
northern temperate zone?
What parts of North America, Europe and Asia in the northern
frigid zone?
What part of South America, Africa and New Holland in the
southern temperate zone?
In what zone are most of the islands of Polynesia?

MAP OF NORTH AMERICA.

- Into what three grand divisions is North America divided?
How is British America bounded? United States? Mexico?

- In what part of North America are the Russian possessions?
- In what part is Greenland? How is Guatemala bounded?
- How are the West India islands situated? The Bermuda Islands? Newfoundland?
- What are the two great Bays of North America, and where situated?
- What the three largest Gulfs, and where situated?
- What are the eight largest Rivers in North America?
- What are the nine principal Lakes?
- What are the principal divisions of British America?
- Which way, and over what waters would a vessel sail in going from Quebec to the Bay of Honduras? From the Bay of Honduras to Gaudaloupe?
- Between what parallels of latitude do the United States lie?
- Near what parallel of latitude is the city of Mexico? New Orleans? Philadelphia?

MAP OF THE UNITED STATES.

- What two great ranges of mountains in the United States?
- What are the two largest lakes wholly within the United States?
- What are the four principal branches of the Mississippi River?
- What are the three largest branches of the Ohio River?
- What are the twenty-six principal rivers on the eastern coast of the United States? What the three principal Bays? The three principal Sounds?
- How is Maine bounded? What is the capital and where situated?
- How is New Hampshire? What the capital, &c.? Vermont?
- Massachusetts? Rhode Island? Connecticut? New York?
- New Jersey? Pennsylvania? Delaware? Maryland? Virginia?
- North Carolina? South Carolina? Georgia? Alabama?
- Mississippi? Louisiana? Tennessee? Kentucky?
- Ohio? Indiana? Illinois? Missouri?
- How is Florida territory bounded? How Arkansas? Michigan?
- North West? Missouri? Oregon?
- Which way would a vessel sail, and over what waters, in going from Eastport to Boston? From Boston to New York? From New York to Philadelphia? From Philadelphia to Baltimore?
- From Baltimore to New Orleans?

MAP OF EASTERN AND MIDDLE STATES.

What three states are bounded on the north by the 42d parallel of latitude? What is the longitude west of Greenwich of New York City? What are the latitude and longitude of Boston? Which way and over what waters would you sail in going from Bangor to Haverhill? From Haverhill to Providence? From Providence to Norwich? From Norwich to Hartford? From Hartford to Albany? From Albany to Trenton?

MAP OF SOUTH AMERICA.

What are the great political divisions of South America?
 What great chain of mountains and in what part?
 What the three principal rivers? How is Colombia bounded, what the capital, and where situated?
 How is Guiana bounded? How Brazil, the capital and where situated?
 How the United Provinces, the capital, &c?
 How is Chili, the capital, &c? How Bolivia, the capital, &c?
 How Peru, the capital, &c? How is Patagonia situated?
 Near what parallel of latitude is Santa Fe de Bogota?
 Rio Janeiro? Buenos Ayres?

MAP OF EUROPE

What countries does Europe contain?
 What are the six principal ranges of mountains and where situated?
 What the three noted volcanoes? What the principal seas?
 What the largest gulfs and the largest bay?
 What the five most noted lakes?
 What the three most noted rivers?
 How is Norway bounded and what is the capital?
 How is Sweden and what is the capital?
 How Russia, &c? How Poland, &c? How Prussia, &c?
 How Denmark, &c? England, &c? Scotland, &c? Ireland, &c?
 Netherlands, &c? Germany, &c? Austria, &c?
 Switzerland, &c? France, &c? Spain, &c? Portugal, &c?
 Italy, &c? Turkey, &c?

MAP OF ASIA.

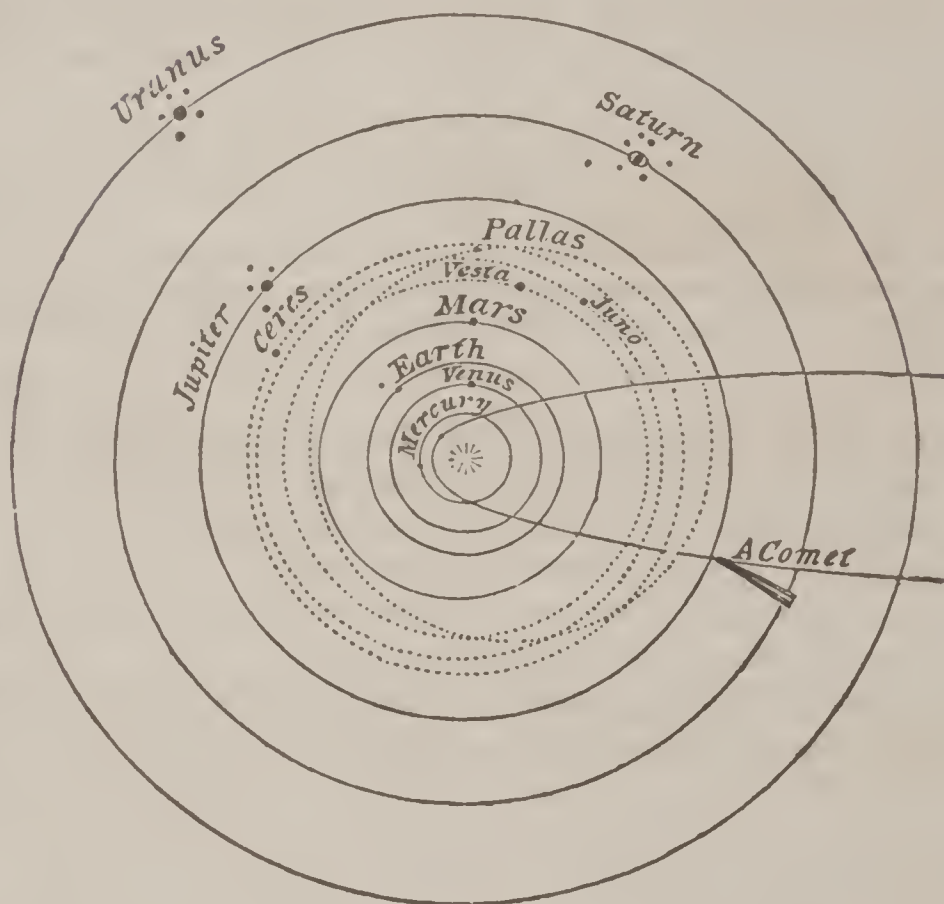
- What are the principal countries of Asia?
What the two great ranges of mountains?
What the three principal rivers in the north?
What three in the East? What seven in the South?
How is Turkey in Asia bounded? How is Russia in Asia?
How is Arabia, and what the capital? How Independent Tartary? How Persia and what the capital? Afghanistan, &c.? Beloochistan, &c.? Hindostan, &c.? Farther India? China, and the capital? Thibet, &c.? Chinese Tartary?

MAP OF AFRICA.

- What countries in the North and Northeast of Africa?
What are the two great rivers of Africa?
What the principal mountains?
What the largest deserts and where situated?
How is Morocco bounded, and what is the capital?
How Algiers, and what the capital? How Tunis, &c?
How Tripoli, &c? How Barca, &c? How Egypt, &c?
How Nubia, &c? How Abyssinia?

MATHEMATICAL GEOGRAPHY.

SOLAR SYSTEM.



THE Earth is one of the planets of a great system of which the Sun is the centre, and which is, therefore, called the *Solar System*. This system is composed of the Sun, primary Planets, the secondary Planets, or Satellites, and Comets.

The Sun is an immense body, more than a million times larger than our earth. It is the source of light and heat to all other bodies in the system.

There are eleven primary Planets. They revolve round the Sun in the following order: Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Vesta, Juno, Ceres, Pallas, Jupiter, Saturn, and Uranus, or *Herschel*.

The paths described by these planets in their revolution about the Sun, are called their *orbits*.

Mercury and Venus have their orbits within the earth, and, are, therefore, called *inferior* or *interior* planets; the others, whose orbits are without that of the earth, are called *superior* or *exterior* planets.

Mercury is a small planet, near the Sun, and is not often seen.

Venus is nearly as large as our earth, and is very bright in its appearance. When it rises and sets before the Sun, it is called the *Morning Star*, and when it rises and sets after the Sun, it is called the *Evening Star*.

Mars is much smaller than the earth, and is distinguished for its red and fiery color.

Vesta, Juno, Ceres and Pallas are much smaller than the other planets, and were more recently discovered.

Jupiter is distinguished for being the largest of the planets.

Saturn is noted for being surrounded by a double ring.

Uranus or *Herschel* is the most distant of the planets, and is but seldom seen.

What is the great system, to which the earth belongs, called?

Of what is this system composed? How large is the Sun?

Of what is it the source? How many primary planets are there?

What are their names? What are their *orbits*?

Where do Mercury and Venus have their orbits and what are they called? Where the other planets, &c.?

What is said of Venus? Mars? Vesta, Juno, Ceres and Pallas?

Jupiter? Saturn? Uranus or *Herschel*?

SIZES, DISTANCES, ROTATIONS, AND PERIODS, OF THE SUN AND PLANETS.

	Charac.	Diameter in miles.	Mean dis- tances fr. the sun in mill. mls.	Rotation on their axes.			Time in revolv- ing round the Sun.		
				ds.	hr.	m.	ds.	hr.	m.
Sun	☉	883,246		25	14	08			
Mercury	☿	3,224	37	00	24	00	87	23	15
Venus	♀	7,687	68	0	23	22	224	16	49
Earth	⊕	7,912	95	0	23	56	365	06	09
Mars	♂	4,189	144	1	00	39	686	23	30
Vesta	♁	238	225				1,161	19	
Juno	♃	1,425	252				1,589		
Ceres	♄		263				1,681	12	9
Pallas	♅		265				1,682		
Jupiter	♃	89,170	490	0	09	56	4,332	08	51
Saturn	♄	79,042	900	0	10	16	10,761	14	37
Uranus	♅	35,112	1,800				30,445	18	00
Moon	☾	2,180	95	29	12	44	365	06	09

There are eighteen smaller bodies revolving round the primary Planets, called *Satellites*. The Earth has 1, (*the moon*); Jupiter, 4; Saturn, 7; Uranus or *Herschel*, 6.

Comets are bodies which revolve round the Sun in very eccentric orbits.

The Comets have generally a long bright train attached to them. Several hundred of them have appeared since the Christian era.

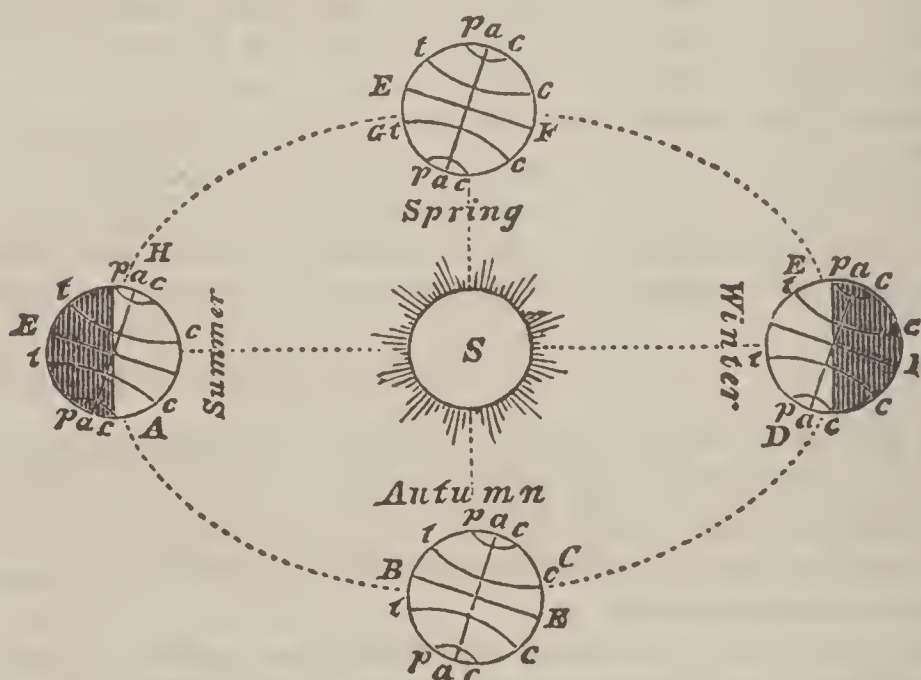
There are also a great number of bodies called *Stars*. About 1000 may usually be seen. Those Stars which retain the same relation to each other, are called *Fixed Stars*. The Stars are at a great distance from us, and are considered as Suns to other systems.

The revolution of the Earth round the Sun, is called its annual revolution, and this in connexion with the obliquity of the ecliptic, causes the four seasons. The Earth also turns on its axis, every 24 hours. This motion is called its diurnal rotation, and causes day and night.

What are the satellites? How many has the Earth, &c?
How many Stars may usually be seen? What are the fixed Stars?
What are the Stars supposed to be?
What is said of the revolution of the Earth round the Sun?
How often does the Earth turn on its axis?
What is its motion on its axis called, and what does it cause?

THE FOUR SEASONS.

There are four seasons, Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter. The different seasons are caused by the different manner in which the Sun shines upon the Earth. It will be perceived by the illustration of the following figure, that the length of day and night to all places north of the Equator, is reversed to all places south of the Equator in the same degrees of latitude, at the same season of the year.



In the above figure, S represents the Sun; A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, represent the Earth's orbit about the Sun; and E, E, E, E, represent the Earth at the four seasons of the year.

In the figures E, E, E, E, *a*, *a*, represent the Earth's axis; *p*, *c*, the polar circles; *t*, *c*, the tropics, and E the Equator.

If the axis of the Earth were perpendicular to the plane of its orbit, the Sun, it is evident, would shine twelve hours upon one side of the Earth, from pole to pole, and then twelve hours upon the other side, in regular succession, leaving the opposite side in darkness. But the axis of the Earth, it will be seen by reference to *a*, *a*, in the figure, is inclined about twenty-three and a half de-

degrees, and this is the cause of the variation in the length of the days and nights, and of the change of seasons.

On the 21st of June, when the earth is at A, H, in its orbit, it will be seen, that by the inclination of its axis, the whole of the northern polar region is continually in the light of the Sun, and that more than half of the Earth's surface north of the Equator, is enlightened. Hence, on the 21st. of June, in all places north of the Equator, the days are longer than the nights, and in all places south of the Equator, they are shorter. Hence also, within the arctic circle, it is uninterrupted day, the Sun shining all the time, and within the antarctic it is uninterrupted night, the Sun not shining at all.

On the 21st of September, the Earth is advanced in its orbit to B, C, and its axis is neither inclined *to*, nor *from* the Sun, but is sideways, and of course one half of the Earth, from pole to pole, is enlightened, and the other half is in darkness, alternately; as would be the case, if its axis were perpendicular to the plane of its orbit, and it is this which causes the days and nights of this season of the year, to be of equal length.

On the 21st of December, the earth has progressed in its orbit, to D, E, which causes the whole space within the northern polar circle, to be continually in darkness, and more of that part of the Earth north of the Equator to be in the shade than in the light of the Sun. Hence, on the 21st of December, at all places north of the Equator, the days are shorter than the nights, and at all places, south of the Equator, the days are longer than the nights. Hence, also, within the arctic circle, it is uninterrupted night, the Sun not shining at all, and within the antarctic circle, it is uninterrupted day, the Sun shining all the time.

On the 21st of March the Earth has advanced still further, and is at F, G, which causes its axis and the length of the days and nights to be the same as on the 21st of September.

DAY AND NIGHT.

Day and night are caused by the rotation of the Earth on its axis every 24 hours. It is day to that side of the

Earth which is towards the Sun, and night to the opposite side. The length of the days is in proportion to the inclination of the axis of the Earth *towards* the Sun. It may be seen by the above figure, that in summer, the axis is most inclined towards the Sun and then the days are the longest. As the axis becomes less inclined, the days shorten, till it is inclined $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ *from* the Sun, on the 21st December, when the days are the shortest. Thus, as the Earth progresses in its orbit, after the days are the shortest, it changes its inclination towards the Sun, till it is again inclined as in the longest days in the summer.

What are the four seasons? How are they caused?

How does the length of days and nights to places north of the Equator, compare with those of the same degrees of latitude south of the Equator?

What in the figure represents the Sun? The Earth's orbit?

The Earth at the four seasons? What in the figures represent The Earth's axis? Polar circles? Tropics? Equator?

If the axis of the Earth were perpendicular to the plane of its orbit, how would the Sun shine? How much is the axis of the Earth inclined, and what does this inclination cause?

How does the inclination of the Earth's axis on the 21st of June affect the northern polar region, and the part of the Earth north of the Equator?

Which, at this time, north of the Equator, are the longest, the days or nights? and which, south of the Equator? Where, at this season, is it continual day? Where continual night?

How is the Earth's axis on the 21st of September?

How are the length of days and nights at this season?

How has the progress of the Earth in its orbit on the 21st of Dec. affected the shade within the northern polar circle, and that part of the Earth north of the Equator? and which at this time are the longest, the days or nights, north of the Equator? Which south? Where is it continual night? Where continual day?

What is the length of days and nights on the 21st of March?

How are day and night caused?

To what is the length of the days proportioned?

When is the axis most inclined towards the Sun?

How is the axis inclined when the days are the shortest?

TIDES.

Tides are the regular rising and falling of the water, of the ocean twice in about 25 hours. They are occasioned by the attraction of the Moon; but are affected by that of the Sun also.



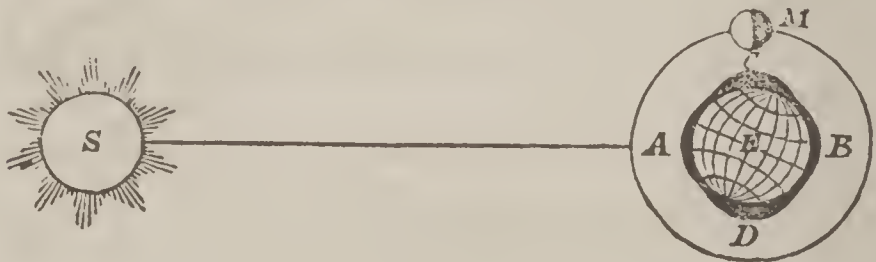
Let *M*, in the above figure, be the Moon revolving in its orbit; *E*, the Earth covered with water. The Moon, attracting the Earth, affects the solid parts of it as if its whole weight were in a point at or near the centre *E*. But the waters at *A* being nearer the Moon than the point *E*, they are more strongly attracted than the Earth, at *E*, and are consequently drawn away from the earth and raised up under the Moon at *A*. The waters, on the opposite side at *B*, being further from the moon, than the Earth at *E*, are consequently less powerfully attracted than the Earth, which is drawn from them, and they are raised at *B*. When the waters are raised at *A* and *B*, it is plain they must recede from the intermediate points *C* and *D*.

Thus, any particular place as *A*, while passing from under the Moon till it comes under the Moon again has two tides. But the Moon is constantly advancing in its orbit so that the Earth must a little more than complete its rotation before the place *A* comes under the Moon. This causes high water at any place about 50 minutes later each successive day.

As the Moon's orbit varies but little from the ecliptic, the Moon is never more than 29° from the Equator, and is generally much less. Hence the waters about the Equator being nearer the Moon, are more strongly attracted, and the tides are higher than towards the poles.

The Sun attracts the waters as well as the Moon. When the Moon is at full or change, being in the same line of direction, it acts with the Sun; that is, the Sun and Moon tend to raise the tides at the same place, as

seen in the above figure. The tides are then very high, and are called *spring* tides. But when the Moon is in its quarters, the Sun and Moon being in opposite directions, tend to raise tides at different places, viz. the Moon at C and D, and the Sun at A and B, as in the following figure. Tides, when the Moon is in its quarters, are low, and are called *neap* tides.

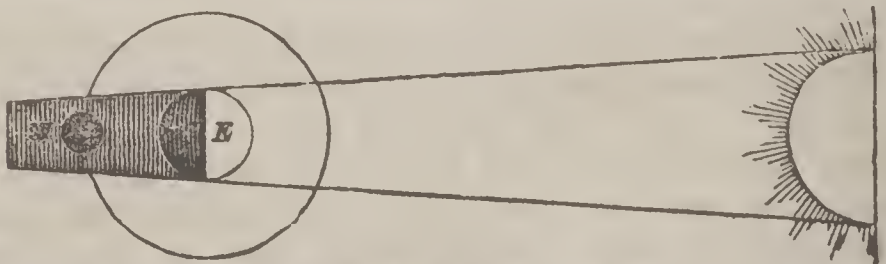


ECLIPSES.

When the Moon passes between the Sun and the Earth, she intercepts his rays, and casts a shadow on the earth; the Sun is then *eclipsed*, while the Moon's shadow is passing over us, as seen in the following figure.



When the Earth is between the Sun and the Moon, it intercepts the Sun's rays, and casts a shadow on the Moon; the Moon then disappears from our view, or is *eclipsed*. The following figure represents a total eclipse of the Moon.



What are the tides? How are they occasioned?
 How can you explain the attraction of the Moon in producing tides by the figure? How does the Sun affect the tides?
 When is the Sun eclipsed? When the Moon?

TERRESTRIAL GLOBE.

The *brazen meridian* is a brass circle, in which the globe revolves. It is divided into 360 equal parts, called degrees. The degrees in the upper part are numbered from the Equator towards the poles, and are used for determining the latitude; those in the lower part are numbered from the poles towards the Equator, and are used for elevating the poles.

The *wooden horizon* contains on its surface circles exhibiting a calendar of the months and days of the year; the signs of the ecliptic; the points of the mariners' compass; and the degrees of amplitude, numbered from the east and west points towards the poles.

The *hour circle* is a brass circle engraved like the dial of a watch, and fixed round the north pole, by means of which the globe can be rectified to any point of time.

The *zodiac* is a space in the heavens sixteen degrees broad, eight on each side of the ecliptic, and contains those twelve constellations or clusters of Stars, which are called the twelve signs. Each of these is divided into thirty degrees. The twelve signs, with their representative characters, are as follow:—

1. Aries	♈	7. Libra	♎
2. Taurus	♉	8. Scorpio	♏
3. Gemini	♊	9. Sagittarius	♐
4. Cancer	♋	10. Capricornus	♑
5. Leo	♌	11. Aquarius	♒
6. Virgo	♍	12. Pisces	♓

The *equinoctial points* are Aries and Libra, where the ecliptic cuts the Equator. Aries is termed the *vernal equinox*; Libra the *autumnal equinox*.

The *solstitial points* are Cancer and Capricorn. The summer solstice is when the sun enters Cancer; the winter, when it enters Capricorn

The *zenith* is that point in the heavens which is directly over one's head

The *nadir* is that point directly opposite the zenith, or under one's feet.

QUESTIONS ON THE TERRESTRIAL GLOBE.

- What is the *brazen meridian*?
 Into how many degrees is it divided?
 How are the degrees numbered in the upper part?
 For what purpose are these degrees?
 For what purpose are the degrees on the lower side?
 How are they numbered?
 What does the *wooden horizon* contain on its surface?
 What is the *hour circle* of a globe? For what purpose is it?
 What is the *zodiac*? Into how many parts is each sign divided?
 What are the names of the signs of the *zodiac*?
 What are the *solstitial points*?
 What is the summer solstice? The winter?
 What are the *equinoctial points*?
 What is Aries termed? Libra?
 What is the *zenith* of a place? The *nadir*?

PROBLEMS.

To find the latitude of any place.

Turn the globe, till the given place lies under the graduated edge of the brazen meridian; and the degree on the meridian is the latitude of the place.

- How can the latitude of a place be found?
 What is the latitude of London? Of Ispahan? Of Cape Horn?
 Of Madras? Of the Cape of Good Hope?
 Of Archangel? Of Rio Janeiro?

To find the longitude of a place.

Bring the place to the brazen meridian, and the degree on the Equator shows the longitude from London

- How is the longitude of a place found?
 What is the longitude of Pekin? Of Constantinople?
 Of Calcutta? Of Vienna? Of Lisbon?
 Of New Orleans? Of Quebec?

3. *The longitude and latitude of any place being given, to find that place.*

Look for the longitude on the Equator, and bring it to the brazen meridian; then under the given degree of latitude will be the place required.

How is a place found, when the latitude and longitude are given?

What place is $30^{\circ} 17'$ east longitude and $31^{\circ} 11'$ north latitude?

What one 130° west longitude and 25° south latitude?

What one $113^{\circ} 2'$ east longitude and $23^{\circ} 8'$ north latitude?

What one $79^{\circ} 50'$ west longitude and $33^{\circ} 22'$ north latitude?

What one $76^{\circ} 50'$ west longitude and 12° south latitude?

What one 78° west longitude, but has no latitude?

4. *To find the difference of latitude of any two places.*

If the places are in the same hemisphere, bring each to the meridian, and subtract the latitude of the one from that of the other—if they are in different hemispheres, add the latitude of the one to that of the other.

How is the difference of latitude of two places to be found?

What is the difference of latitude between London and Madras?

Between Lima and Philadelphia?

Between Canton and Rio Janeiro? Between Canton and Pekin?

Between Cape Farewell and Cape Horn?

5. *To find the difference of longitude of any two places.*

Bring one of the places to the brazen meridian, and mark its longitude; then bring the other place to the meridian, and the number of degrees between its longitude and the first mark, is the difference of longitude.

How is the difference of longitude between two places to be found?

What is the difference of longitude between Cairo and Calcutta?

Between Nankin and Warsaw? Constantinople and Boston?

Between Lisbon and Ispahan? Madrid and Cairo?

Between Gibraltar and Boston? Washington and Paris?

6. *The hour of any place being given, to find the hour it is at any other place.*

Bring the place where the hour is given, to the meridian, and set the hour circle to the given hour; then

turn the globe about, and when the other place comes to the meridian, the hour circle will show the hour of the day at that place.

The hour of any place being given, how is the hour of any other place found?

When it is twelve o'clock at noon in London, what time is it in Boston? In Canton? In Moscow? In Mexico?

7. *To find all the places which have the same longitude as any given place.*

Bring the given place to the meridian, then all the places, which lie under the meridian, have the same longitude; and turning the globe round its axis, all the places, which pass under the same degree of the meridian, have the same latitude.

How can all the places be found which have the same longitude?

How can those be found which have the same latitude?

What places have the longitude of Quebec?

Of Archangel? Of Warsaw?

What places have the latitude of Canton? Of Pekin?

8. *To find the Sun's place in the ecliptic for any given day.*

Find the day of the month in the calendar on the horizon, and in the adjoining circle is the Sun's place; then find the same sign and degree in the ecliptic on the globe, and it is the Sun's place for that day at noon.

How is the Sun's place in the ecliptic found?

How is the Sun's declination found?

What will be the Sun's declination on the 27th of October?

On the 21st of December? On the 10th of May?

On the 21st of June? On the 6th of August?

9. *To find the Sun's declination.*

Bring the Sun's place in the ecliptic to the meridian, and the degree over it is the declination required.

How can the Sun's declination be found?

10. *To rectify the globe for any given place.*

Elevate the pole so many degrees above the horizon as are equal to the latitude of the place; find the Sun's place, and bring it to the meridian; set XII. of the hour circle to

the graduated edge of the meridian; and place the globe north and south. It will then be rectified. If the place be in north latitude, elevate the north pole; if south latitude, elevate the south pole.

How is the globe rectified to a place?

11. *To find the hour the Sun rises and sets any day in the year.*

Rectify the globe for the latitude and Sun's place, and turn the Sun's place to the eastern edge of the horizon, and the index will point to the hour of rising—then bring it to the western edge of the horizon, and the index will show the time of setting.

How can we find the time of the Sun's rising and setting at any given place?

At what time does the Sun rise and set at Petersburg, on the 10th of April? At Paris on the 12th of July? At New Orleans on the 20th of January? At Archangel, on the 18th of June?

12. *To find the length of the day and night at any time of the year.*

Double the time of the Sun's rising, which gives the length of the night—double the time of his setting, which gives the length of the day.

How can the length of the days and nights be found for any given place?

How long is the 25th of May at London? How long is the night?

How long is the day and the night on the 22d of April at Madrid?

At Batavia? At Mexico? At New York? At Quebec?

13. *To find those places, to which the Sun is vertical, on any given day.*

Bring the Sun's place for the given day to the meridian, and observe the degree of its declination; then turn the globe about, and all those places which pass under the degree of the meridian, are those required.

How can the places be found on which the Sun is vertical on any given day?

Where is the Sun vertical on the 25th of June?

On the 11th of July? On the 16th of August?

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

OCEAN.

The ocean surrounds the earth on all sides, and penetrates into the interior parts of different countries; sometimes by large openings, and frequently by small straits. Could the eye take in this immense sheet of waters at one view, it would appear the most august object under the whole heavens. It occupies a space on the surface of the globe at least three times greater than that which is occupied by the land; comprehending an extent of 143 millions of square miles. The ocean is the great reservoir of moisture to our globe. By means of the immense exhalations from its surface, the atmosphere is supplied with those accumulated vapors, which becoming too heavy for it to sustain, fall to the earth in the form of rain, snow and hail.

To show the amazing extent of evaporation from the ocean, the following calculation is introduced. It is found that, from the surface of the Mediterranean Sea, which contains 762,000 square miles, there are drawn up into the air, every day, by evaporation, 5280 millions of tons of water, while the rivers which flow into it yield only 1827 millions of tons in the same time; so that there is raised in vapor from the Mediterranean nearly *three times* the quantity of water which is poured into it by all its rivers.

The water of the ocean is well known to be *salt*; but the cause of its saltiness has never been satisfactorily ascertained, though the inquiry respecting it has attracted the attention of philosophers from ancient times.

The degree of saltiness is greatest near the equator, and it diminishes towards the poles.

The waters of the ocean have a continual tendency to flow towards the west, which is much greater near the

equator than towards the poles. This movement begins on the west side of America, where it is moderate; but as the waters advance westward, their motion is accelerated; and, after having traversed the globe, they strike against the *eastern* shore of America. Being stopped by this continent, they rush with impetuosity, into the Gulf of Mexico, where they take the name of the *Gulf Stream*; thence they proceed along the coast of North America, till they come to the south end of the great Bank of Newfoundland, when they turn off and run down towards the coast of Africa. This motion is most probably owing to the rotation of the earth on its axis, from west to east, which produces a contrary motion of the sea, from east to west, and also to the trade winds, which blow from east to west in the equatorial regions throughout nearly the whole circumference of the globe.

What is said of the ocean?

What is said of the extent of the ocean? How large a space does the ocean occupy?

How much water is drawn up daily from the Mediterranean Sea?

How much water flows into it in the same time from the rivers?

Is it known what makes the water of the sea *salt*?

Where is its saltness the greatest?

Which way do the waters of the sea have a tendency?

What are these waters called after they reach the Gulf of Mexico?

What is thought to be the cause of this motion?

ATMOSPHERE.

The atmosphere, or common air, is an invisible, elastic fluid, which surrounds the earth, and which is essential to the maintenance both of animal and vegetable life.

It is formed of two substances in very unequal proportions; namely, *oxygen gas*, or pure air, of which it contains 27 parts or hundredths, and *nitrogen gas* or impure air, of which it contains 73 parts.

It is found by experiment to be 840 times lighter than water. The height of the atmosphere is supposed to be about 45 miles.

The weight of a column of air of the height of the atmosphere is known to be equal to a column of water of the same size, 32 feet high, since that is the height to which water will rise in a *vacuum*, under the pressure of the atmosphere. On the surface of the earth this pressure is 15 pounds, upon every square inch. A person of common stature is supposed to sustain 14 tons, when the air is the heaviest.

What is the atmosphere? Of what two substances is it formed? How many parts of each kind? How much lighter is it than water? How high does it extend? How great a pressure upon every square inch? What weight of air is a person of common stature supposed to sustain?

WINDS.

Wind is air put in motion. When its velocity is only at the rate of 2 miles an hour, it is but just perceptible; at 4 miles an hour, it is a gentle breeze; at 30, a high wind; at 50, a tempest; and at 100, a violent hurricane.

On a great part of the globe, the winds are subject to great irregularities; but between the tropics they are governed by regular laws, and in particular tracts and seasons, blow almost invariably in the same direction.

The *Trade-winds* are remarkable currents which blow from east to west, in the equatorial regions, throughout nearly the whole circumference of the globe. They are called trade-winds because they facilitate trading voyages.

The prevalence of these easterly currents is supposed to be owing to the rotation of the earth on its axis from west to east, and to the Sun's heat rarefying the air within the tropics.

The Sun in moving over the equatorial regions from east to west, rarefies the air as it passes, which causes the denser eastern air to flow westward; and still farther to restore the equilibrium, a current of air rushes in from the north, and another from the south upon the rarefied tropical atmosphere, and these winds meeting the constant east wind, produce a regular trade-wind, which to the north of the Equator blows from the northeast, and south of the Equator from the southeast.

The *monsoons* form a deviation from the trade-winds, and prevail chiefly in the Indian Ocean. During one half of the year, from April to October, a strong wind, or monsoon, blows from the southwest; during the other half of the year, from the northeast.

Sea and land-breezes. These are gentle winds which generally blow during the day from the sea to the land, and during the night from the land to the sea. The air becoming more rarefied over the land during the day, the denser air from the sea rushes in to restore the equilibrium, and towards the morning the air becoming more condensed on the land, it flows back again to the sea.

The quality of wind is affected by the countries over which it passes; and it is sometimes rendered pestilential by the heat of deserts, or the putrid exhalations of marshes and lakes. Thus, from the deserts of Africa, Arabia, and the neighboring countries, a hot wind blows, called *Samiel* or *Simoom*, which sometimes produces instant death. This wind reaches Italy in a modified condition, and is there styled the *Sirocco*. A similar wind blows from the Sahara, upon the western coast of Africa, called the *Harmattan*, producing a dryness and heat which is almost insupportable, and scorching like the blasts of a furnace.

What is wind? What is said of its different degrees of velocity?
 Are the winds generally regular? How are they in the tropics?
 What are the trade-winds? Why are they called trade-winds?
 How are they caused? How do these winds blow?
 How does the Sun rarefy the air to produce these winds?
 How do they blow north of the Equator? How on the south?
 How is the quality of wind affected?
 What is said of the wind that comes from the deserts of Africa and Arabia? What is this wind called in Italy?
 What wind blows from the desert of Sahara?

CLOUDS, RAIN, SNOW, AND HAIL.

Clouds are a collection of misty vapors suspended in the air. Their various colors and appearances are

owing to their particular situation in regard to the Sun, to the different reflections of the Sun's rays, and to the effects produced on them by the wind.

Rain. Clouds condensed into drops, by the influence of cohesive attraction, fall by their own weight. The quantity of rain is most abundant within the tropics, and it decreases in proportion to the distance from the Equator towards the poles.

Hail. Clouds condensed into drops, and then cogealed by cold, produce hail.

Snow. Different particles of clouds touching each other, and freezing without being condensed into drops, produce snow.

What are clouds? To what are their various colors owing?

What is rain? Where are the most frequent rains?

What is hail? Snow?

RIVERS.

The water which descends from the atmosphere in the form of rain, hail and snow, gives rise to springs, brooks, rivers, and lakes. Rivers for the most part have their origin in mountainous countries. Some of the largest rivers in the world originate in the Alps, the Rocky, the Andes and the Himmaleh mountains.

How are rivers, brooks, and lakes formed?

Where do rivers generally have their origin?

In what mountains do some of the largest rivers in the world rise?

MOUNTAINS.

Mountains are distributed in various sizes, through every portion of the continents and islands; and, running into immense chains, form a sort of connecting band to the other portion of the earth's surface.

VOLCANOES.

Mountains having caverns, to an immeasurable depth into the earth, are called *volcanoes*. From these dread-

ful openings, are frequently thrown up, to an immense height, volumes of fire and smoke, rivers of melted metals, clouds of ashes and cinders, and red-hot stones, to the distance of several miles, producing the most terrible devastations through all the surrounding districts. They are accompanied with thunders, lightnings, darkness, and horrid subterraneous sounds. The most noted mountains of this kind in Europe, are mount Hecla, in Iceland; Etna, in Sicily; and Vesuvius, near the city of Naples, in Italy.

What is said of mountains? What are volcanoes?

What is said of the eruptions of volcanoes?

What are the most noted volcanoes?

EARTHQUAKES.

Earthquakes occur most frequently in volcanic countries, and are supposed to be occasioned by subterranean fires.

They often cause a violent tremor of the earth, the overthrow of objects on its surface, the rushing of the sea, and the overwhelming of cities. Lisbon, Messina, and Catania, in Europe, and several cities in South America, have, at different times, been nearly destroyed.

Where do earthquakes most frequently occur?

What is the cause of them? What are the effects of earthquakes?

In what places have they happened?

METALS AND MINERALS.

The most important metals, are *gold, silver, iron, copper, lead* and *mercury*.

Gold is found in a pure state, at the foot of mountains, from which it is washed down by the rivers. It is found in all quarters of the world, but most abundantly in South America.

Silver is generally found in veins, but is seldom in a pure state. Nine tenths of the silver of the world comes from Mexico and South America.

Iron, the most useful of all metals, is found in great abundance. The most productive iron mines are in Great Britain, France, Russia, and Sweden.

Copper is also extensively distributed in different countries. The most abundant mines are in Cornwall in England; Chili, in South America; and Siberia.

Lead. The most productive mines are in the country bordering on the Mississippi, and in great Britain.

Tin is found in great abundance in Cornwall in England, and the island of Banca in the East Indies.

Mercury, or *quick-silver*, is found in Austria, Spain, and Peru.

Two of the most important mineral substances are *fossil coal*, and *common salt*.

Coal is a most valuable species of fuel, and is found in inexhaustible quantities in various countries; but the most celebrated coal mines are in England.

Salt, which is widely diffused, is obtained from salt mines, or by boiling or evaporating water of the ocean.

The *diamond* is the most valued of all precious stones, and is found chiefly in Hindostan and Brazil.

What are the most important metals? Where is *gold* found?
In what state is *silver* found? From what country does most of the silver come?

What is said of *iron*, and where is it found?

In what countries are the most abundant copper mines?

Where the most productive mines of *lead*?

In what two places is *tin* found in great abundance?

In what countries is *quick-silver* found?

What are the most important *mineral* substances?

What is said of *coal*? How is *salt* procured?

What is the most valuable mineral? Where is it found?

VEGETABLES AND ANIMALS.

Vegetables. The torrid zone displays the most luxuriant vegetation; but the temperate zone produces, in the greatest abundance, those commodities, which are most useful to man. In the frigid zone nature assumes a

gloomy and severe aspect, and towards the poles, vegetation entirely fails. The whole number of plants actually known, according to Humboldt, is 44,000.

Animals. The torrid zone teems with the same luxuriance of animal as of vegetable life. The elephant, the rhinoceros, the hippopotamus, the lion, the tiger, the leopard, the panther, and the hyæna, extend little beyond the torrid zone. But some of the most useful animals thrive in all the zones, viz. the ox, the sheep, the hog, the goat, the horse, &c.

In what zone is vegetation the most luxuriant?

Where are the most useful commodities produced?

What is said of vegetation in the frigid zone?

What is the whole number of plants?

What animals are peculiar to the torrid zone?

What animals are the most useful, and where do they thrive?

MAN.

Man is at the head of the animal creation, and forms only one species. With regard to complexion, the human species consists of two great classes, the *white* and the *black*; but they are divided, by physiologists, into the five following races:

1st. The *White Race*, which includes nearly all the *Europeans*, *Americans*, *Circassians*, *Georgians*, *Arabians*, *Turks*, *Persians*, and *Hindoos*. 2dly. The *Mongolian*, *Tawny*, or *Olive Race*, which embrace the *Monguls*, *Chinese*, and the other inhabitants of the eastern and southern parts of Asia, except the *Malays*. 3dly. The *Malay* or dark brown race, found in the peninsula of Malacca, the Asiatic Islands, and the islands of the Pacific Ocean. 4thly. The *Ethiopian Negro*, or black race, which comprises the African Negroes, the Hottentots, Caffres, and the Papuans, or Negroes of Australia. 5thly. The *American*, or copper-colored race, consisting of the American Indians.

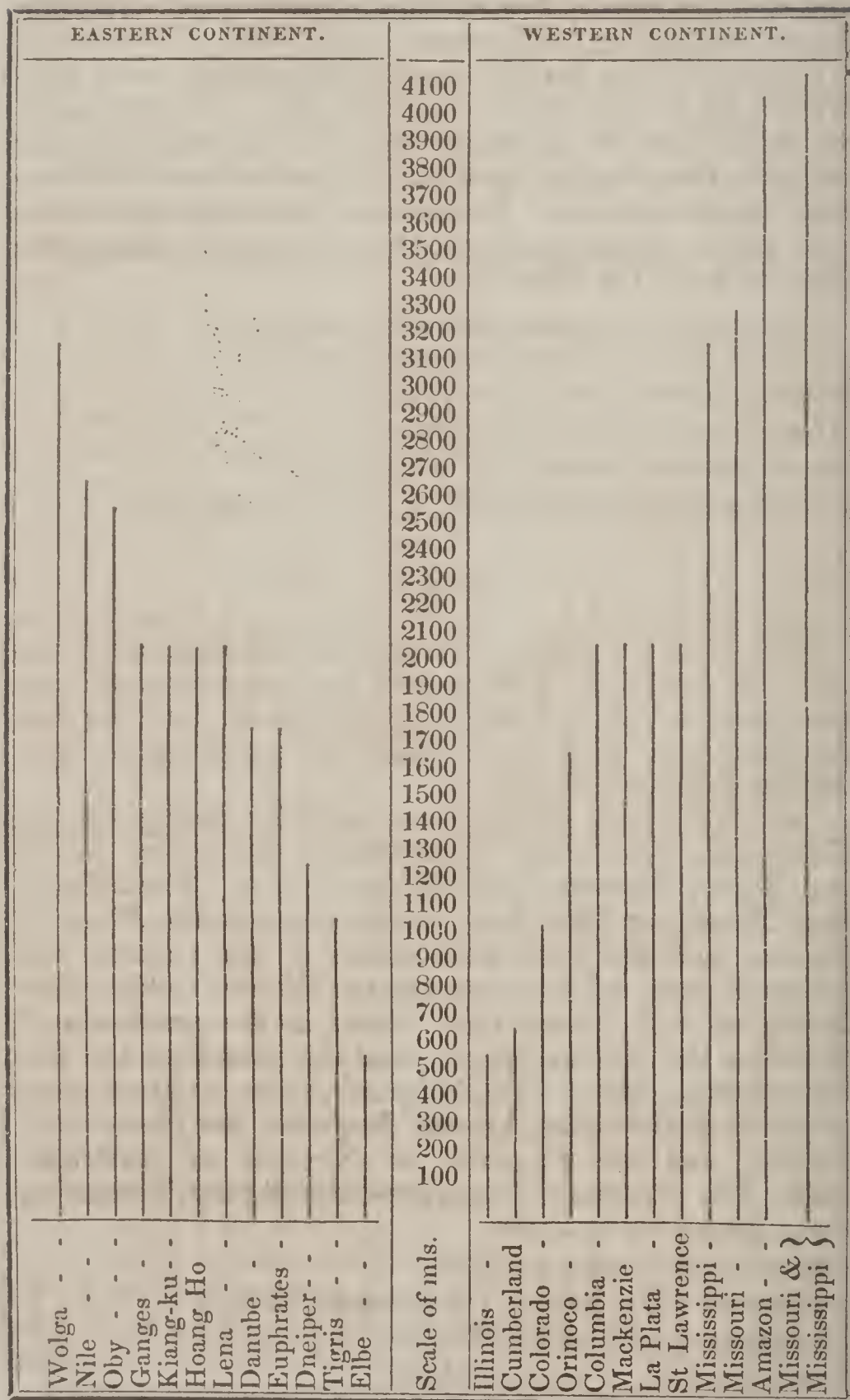
What is said of man as an animal?

What are the two great classes of the human family?

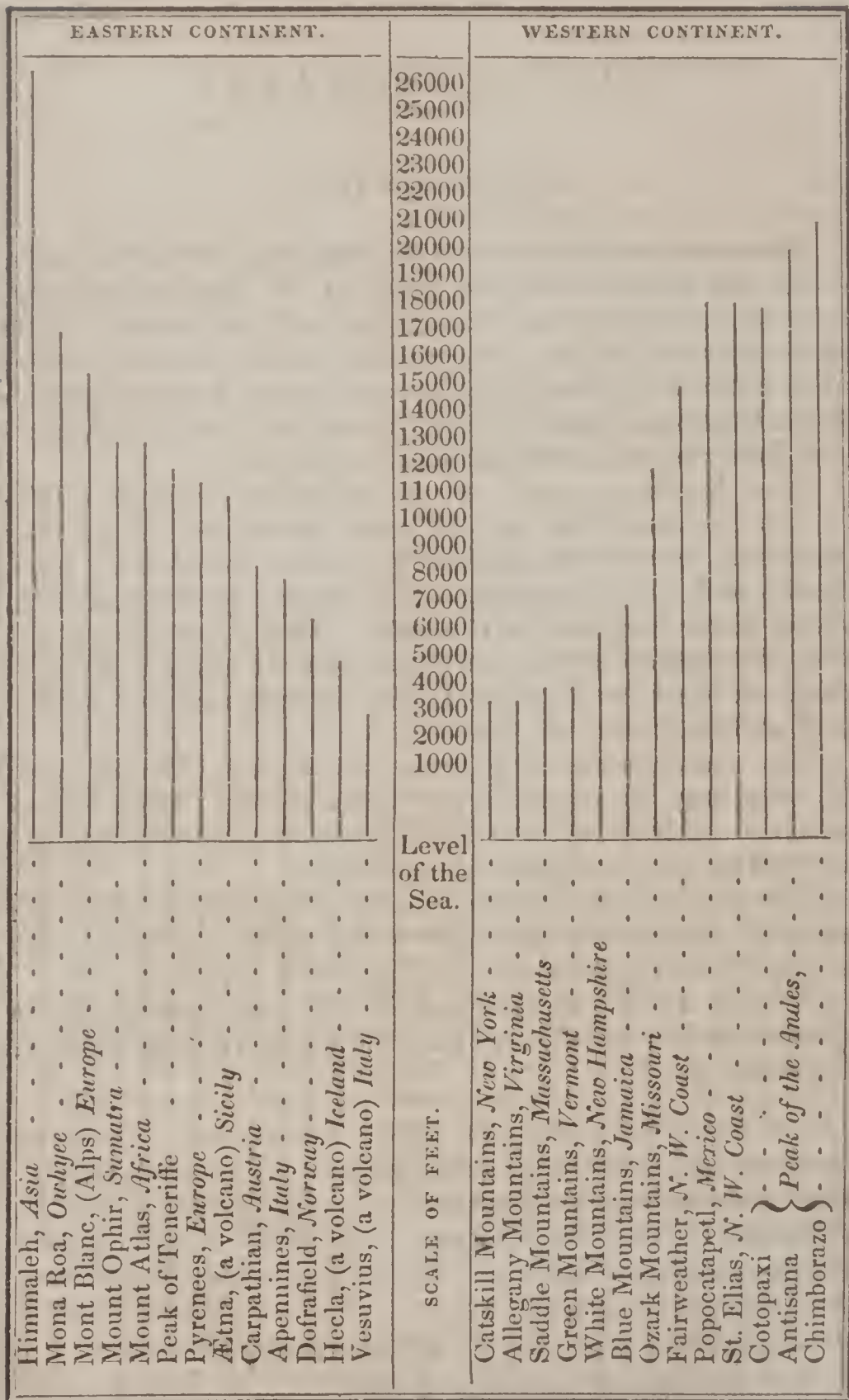
Into how many races are they divided?

What is the first? The second, &c.?

COMPARATIVE LENGTH OF RIVERS.



COMPARATIVE HEIGHT OF MOUNTAINS.



CIVIL GEOGRAPHY.

HUMAN SOCIETY.

Man exists either in a *savage, barbarous, or civilized state.*

In the *savage state*, he subsists by hunting, fishing, and the spontaneous productions of the earth. This state presents the most degraded view of human nature. The natives of New Holland, and some of the neighboring islands and most of the African negroes, and American Indians, are found in this condition.

The *barbarous state* is an advance towards civilization, as mankind in this state associate in greater numbers, are more stationary in their residence, have flocks and herds, partially cultivate the earth, and have made some progress in the arts. In this condition, are the inhabitants of the northern part of Africa, Arabia, many of the islands of the Indian Ocean, and the central and northern parts of Asia.

The inhabitants of China, Hindostan, Persia, and Turkey may be regarded as *half-civilized*. They attend much to agriculture, and many kinds of manufactures are carried to a high degree of excellence.

The *civilized state* is the most improved form of human society, and exists throughout the most of Europe, the United States, and some other parts of America.

Men in a state of civilized society; are associated in greater or less numbers, and exist under various forms of government.

In what three states does man exist?

How does man subsist in the savage state?

What countries are in this condition?

What is said of the barbarous state?

Who are in this condition?

What nations are half civilized?

What is the most improved form of human society?

How do men associate in civilized society?

The following general view will exhibit the most interesting facts, in relation to the political condition of some of the most important nations in the world.

UNITED STATES.

GOVERNMENT.

The government of the United States is a *federal republic*. Each separate state is also a republic, possessed of sovereign power for all purposes of local administration, but subject to the government of the Union, in all matters which concern the general welfare, and relate to the public defence, to matters of war and peace, to the regulation of trade, and the raising of a revenue for national purposes.

The powers of the general government are defined in the national constitution.

The powers of the *executive* department are vested in a *President*, who, with the Vice President, is elected once in four years, by electors appointed for the purpose by the several states. He is commander in chief of the army and navy; has the power of appointment, with the advice and consent of the Senate, of all officers, civil and military; and has a qualified veto on all the acts of the legislative department.

To him it belongs to execute the laws by the agency of such officers as are appointed for the purpose; to appoint foreign ministers; to hold a friendly intercourse with foreign governments, and to represent the sovereignty of the nation. He is assisted in the discharge of these duties by four Cabinet Ministers, viz.: the Secretaries of the Departments of State, Treasury, War, and Navy.

The *legislative* power is vested in a Congress, consisting of a Senate and House of Representatives.

The *Senate* consists of two members from each state, elected by the legislature for six years.

The *House of Representatives* consists of members chosen for two years, by the people of the several states. One representative is chosen for every 47,700 inhabitants. In the slave holding states, five slaves count the same as three freemen.

The *judiciary* is the authority which dispenses justice, and expounds the laws, and is independent of the legisla-

ture: the judges hold their office during good behavior. The Supreme Court is composed of seven judges.

RELIGION.

The constitution leaves every individual to the free exercise of his own religion. The inhabitants are divided into a great variety of sects, the principal are Congregationalists, Presbyterians, German Lutherans, Episcopalians, Baptists, Methodists, Universalists, Quakers, and Roman Catholics.

FINANCES.

The revenue of the United States is derived principally from duties on foreign merchandise. These duties produce a revenue of about twenty-one millions of dollars annually.

ARMY.

The military peace establishment consists of four regiments of artillery, and seven of infantry, amounting to 6,000 men.

NAVY.

The navy consists of twelve ships of the line, sixteen frigates, fifteen sloops of war, and seven schooners.

What is the government of the United States?

What power does each State government possess?

What matters belong to the government of the Union?

Where are the powers of the General Government defined?

In whom is the Executive power vested?

How is the President chosen?

What are his duties?

By whom is he assisted?

In whom is the Legislative power vested?

Of whom do the Senate consist? House of Representatives?

What is the Judiciary power?

What are the principal religious sects in the United States?

From what is the revenue of the United States principally derived?

To how much do the duties on foreign goods amount?

Of what does the army consist? The navy?

COMMERCE.

The United States are second to Great Britain alone in the extent of their commerce. The American tonnage employed in the foreign and coasting trade, and fisheries, is but little short of 2,000 000 of tons.

EXPORTS.

The principal exports of the United States are as follow, viz.

Cotton, the produce of the southern and southwestern states, principally to England and France; also to Holland and Germany.

Tobacco, the produce of Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky, and Ohio, principally to England, Holland, and France; also, to Germany, the Mediterranean, and West Indies.

Flour, the produce of New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and Ohio, principally to the West Indies, and South America; also to England, France, British North American colonies, Gibraltar, &c.

Rice, the produce of South Carolina and Georgia, to England, Holland, France, Germany, Mediterranean, West Indies, &c.

Pot and pearl ashes, the produce of New England, Middle and Western States, to England, France, and Canada.

Natal stores, the produce of North Carolina, mostly to England.

Flax seed, the produce of the New England and Middle States, principally to Ireland.

Beef, pork, lard, butter and cheese, the produce of New England, Middle and Western States, to the West Indies and South America.

Lumber, to the West Indies, Canada and South America.

Fish, from Massachusetts and Maine, to the West Indies, South America, Spain, and Italy.

Cotton goods, shoes, hats, chairs, and cabinet ware, soap, candles, &c. manufactured in New England and the Middle States, to the West Indies, and South America.

IMPORTS.

The principal imports of the United States are the following articles, viz.

Cotton and woollen goods, from Great Britain, France, Germany, Holland and Belgium.

Silk goods, from France, England, China, Italy, and India.

Linen goods, from Ireland, Holland, Germany, and Russia.

Hard ware, and all manufactures of iron and steel, principally from England.

Crockery ware, from England.

China and glass ware, watches, clocks, jewelry, and fancy articles, from England, France, and Germany.

Iron, from England, Russia, and Sweden.

Steel, from England, Germany, and Sweden.

Copper, from England and Chili.

Tin, from England and the East Indies.

Wine, from France, Spain, Portugal, Sicily, Madeira, Teneriffe.

Brandy, from France.

Gin, from Holland.

Rum, from the West Indies.

Sugar, from the West and East Indies, and Brazil.

Molasses, from the West Indies.

Coffee, from the East and West Indies, Brazil, and Mocha.

Dye woods and dye stuffs, from West, and East Indies, South America, and Holland.

Tea, from China.

Spices, from the East Indies.

Drugs, from England, East Indies, and Turkey.

Hemp, from Russia, Italy, East Indies, and Mexico.

Wool, from England, Germany, and Turkey.

Hides, from South America, East Indies, Africa, and Russia.

Salt, from England, Portugal, France, Bahama Islands, &c.

Coal, from England and Nova Scotia.

Dried fruit, from France, Spain, and Turkey.

Gold and silver, in bullion and coin, from Mexico and South America.

What is said of the commerce of the United States?

What is the whole amount of American tonnage?

Where is cotton produced, and to what place is it exported?

Tobacco? Flour? &c.?

From what places are cotton and woollen goods imported? Silk goods? &c.?

AGRICULTURE.

This branch of industry, so important in all countries, especially so in the United States, employs much the largest portion of the inhabitants. The staple products of New England are beef, pork, butter, and cheese; of the Middle and Western States, wheat; and of the Southern and South Western States, cotton, tobacco, rice, and sugar.

MANUFACTURES.

During the time that these States were colonies of Great Britain, it was the policy of the mother country to supply

them with almost every article of manufacture; and even after their independence, they were, for a long time, principally engaged in agriculture and commerce, and depended on foreign countries for their manufactured articles. But within the last 20 years, owing to the depression of agriculture, and the comparative unprofitableness of commerce, this branch has greatly extended, and the United States now supply, from their own industry, the greater part of the manufactured articles which they require. The Eastern and Middle States are the most extensively engaged in manufactures; of which the most important are cotton and woollen goods, leather, hats, paper, iron, &c. &c.

What branch of industry employs the most inhabitants in the United States?

What are the products of New England?

Of the Middle and Western States?

Of the Southern and Southwestern?

What is said of manufactures?

What states are most extensively engaged in them?

BRITISH EMPIRE.

GOVERNMENT.

The government of the British Empire is a *limited monarchy*. The title of the sovereign, is *King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland*. On the death of the king, he is succeeded by his eldest son, or by his eldest daughter, if he have no son; and, if he have no children, by the children of his father in the same order.

The Parliament is a legislative body, consisting of two branches; the House of Lords, and the House of Commons. The House of Lords consists of peers of the realm, and the archbishops and bishops.

The House of Commons consists of 658 members, part of whom are elected by the electors of counties, part by cities and boroughs, and two members by each of the ancient universities. They hold their seats seven years,

unless the Parliament is sooner dissolved by the King, when a new election is necessary.

RELIGION.

The Episcopal is the Established Church, of which the King is the nominal head, and in which there are two archbishops, and 24 bishops. The clergy enjoy a very large revenue derived from tithes. The number of the clergy of the Established Church, is 11,600.

FINANCES.

The net annual produce of the British revenues, is about £48,000,000 sterling, exclusive of the poor rates, and the tithes for the support of the clergy. The annual interest of the public debt amounts to £27,000,000, the other expenses of the government to £18,000,000, and there is an annual surplus, for reducing the public debt, of about £3,000,000. The nominal capital of the public debt is £850,000,000.

ARMY.

The present effective force of the British army is 88,000 men, exclusive of a force of 20,000 men, supported by the East India Company.

NAVY.

The British navy is the largest in the world. The number of ships of war is 600. The number in commission, in time of peace, is about 150.

COMMERCE.

England is the richest and most commercial country in the world. The amount of the annual imports of foreign merchandise is about £40,000,000 sterling, and the amount of exports of British and foreign produce and manufactures, is about £46,000,000.

MANUFACTURES.

The people of Great Britain have acquired great skill in the manufacture of every description of goods, particularly cotton and woollen of all sorts, as well as earthen

and glass ware, and all articles made of iron, copper, tin, and lead, in which minerals the country abounds.

What is the government of the British Empire ?

What is the title of the king? By whom is the king succeeded after his death? Of whom does the Parliament consist?

Who compose the House of Lords? How many members are there in the House of Commons? How are they chosen?

How long do they hold their seats? What is the Established Church of England? How are the clergy supported?

What is the number of the clergy?

What is the net annual amount of the British revenues?

What is the interest of the public debt?

What is the amount of the other expenses of the government?

How much is the public debt? How many men are there in the British army? How many ships are there in the navy?

What is said of the commerce of England? What is the amount of imports of foreign merchandise annually? What is the amount of exports of British and foreign produce and manufactures? What is said of the manufactures of Great Britain?

FRANCE.

GOVERNMENT.

The government is a *constitutional monarchy*. The title of the king, is, *His Most Christian Majesty*. The crown descends in the order of primogeniture, in the male line, to the exclusion of females. All the executive powers are vested in the king. The legislative power is vested in the king, together with the legislative chambers, called the Chamber of Peers, and the Chamber of Deputies. The peers are nominated by the king, and their number is unlimited. The Chamber of Deputies consists of members who are elected from the departments, in proportion to the number of inhabitants.

RELIGION.

All religions are permitted in France, but the court and the mass of the population are Roman Catholics. There are 14 archbishops and 66 bishops. There are about 6,000,000, of Protestants, of the Lutheran and

Calvinistic denominations. The clergy of all religious sects are supported by the government, and receive from the public treasury more than \$7,000,000, annually.

FINANCES.

The annual receipts of the revenue amount to \$186,000,000. The capital of the unredeemed public debt is now about \$750,000,000.

ARMY.

The army, in time of peace, consists of about 250,000 men, besides the *National Guard*, an organized militia, of more than 1,000,000 of men.

NAVY.

The Navy consists of 36 ships of the line, 35 frigates, and a large number of smaller vessels.

COMMERCE.

The whole exports to foreign countries amount to about \$90,000,000, and the imports or foreign produce to \$80,000,000. The exports by land amount to \$32,000,000, and the imports to \$40,000,000.

What is the government of France?

What is the title of the king? How does the crown descend?

In whom are the executive powers vested?

The legislative power? By whom are the peers nominated?

Who compose the Chamber of Deputies?

What is the religion of the Court and of most of the people of France?

How many Archbishops and Bishops are there?

How many Lutherans and Calvinists are there?

How are the Clergy of France supported?

How much is the amount of the revenue of France annually?

How much is the public debt?

Of how many do the army consist in time of peace?

How many are there in the National Guard?

Of what does the navy consist?

What is the amount of exports to foreign countries annually?

What is the amount of imports?

What the exports by land? Imports?

GOVERNMENTS AND RELIGIONS.

The following table exhibits the governments and religions of the different Empires, Kingdoms, States, &c. of the world, in addition to those before mentioned.

AMERICA.

	<i>Government.</i>	<i>Religion.</i>
Indians in North America,	Independent Chiefs.	Pagan.
British America,	Viceroys or Gov'rs.	Protest. & Catholic.
Mexico,	Republican.	Catholic.
Guatimala,	Republican.	Catholic.
Colombia,	Republican.	Catholic.
Peru,	Republican.	Catholic.
Bolivia,	Republican.	Catholic.
Chili,	Republican.	Catholic.
United Provinces,	Republican.	Catholic.
Brazil,	Limited Monarchy.	Catholic.
Patagonia,	Independent Chiefs.	Pagan.
Hayti,	Republican.	Catholic.

EUROPE.

Spain,	Absolute Monarchy.	Catholic.
Portugal,	Absolute Monarchy.	Catholic.
Holland,	Limited Monarchy.	Protestant.
Belgium,	Limited Monarchy.	Protestant.
Wurtemberg,	Limited Monarchy.	Protestant and Cath.
Hanover,	Limited Monarchy.	Protestant and Cath.
Saxony,	Limited Monarchy.	Protestant and Cath.
Bavaria,	Limited Monarchy.	Protestant and Cath.
Baden,	Limited Monarchy.	Protestant and Cath.
Norway & Sweden,	Limited Monarchy.	Protestant.
Naples,	Absolute Monarchy.	Catholic.
States of the Church,	Hierarchy.	Catholic.
Russia,	Absolute Monarchy.	Greek Church.
Prussia,	Absolute Monarchy.	Protestant.
Denmark,	Limited Monarchy.	Protestant.
Austria,	Absolute Monarchy.	Protestant and Cath.
Turkey,	Absolute Monarchy.	Mahometan.
Sardinia,	Absolute Monarchy.	Catholic.
Switzerland,	Republican.	Protestant and Cath.

ASIA.

Arabia,	Independent Chiefs.	Mahometan.
Turkey,	Absolute Monarchy.	Mahometan.
Persia,	Absolute Monarchy.	Mahometan.

	<i>Government.</i>	<i>Religion.</i>
Afghanistan,	Absolute Monarchy.	Mahometan.
Beloochistan,	Independent Chiefs.	Mahometan.
Hindustan,	Viceroy & Ind. Chfs.	Mahometan & Pagan.
Thibet,	Absolute Monarchy.	Pagan.
Birnan Empire,	Absolute Monarchy.	Pagan.
Empire of Tonquin,	Absolute Monarchy.	Pagan.
Chinese Empire,	Absolute Monarchy.	Pagan.
Independent Tartary,	Independent Chiefs.	Mahometan.
Siberia,	Viceroy or Gov'rs.	Pagan.
Empire of Japan,	Absolute Monarchy.	Pagan.

AFRICA.

Morocco,	Absolute Monarchy.	Mahometan.
Egypt.	Viceroy.	Mahometan.
Algiers,	Viceroy.	Mahometan.
Tripoli,	Bashaw or Viceroy.	Mahometan.
Tunis,	Dey or Viceroy.	Mahometan.

The remaining countries of Africa have kings and independent chiefs, and the religion is Mahometan and Pagan.

The sovereigns of the islands of the Pacific Ocean, are kings and independent chiefs.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE.

B. C.

4004. The Creation of the world.

2348. The universal Deluge.

1012. Solomon's Temple founded.

753. The foundation of Rome by Romulus.

536. Cyrus founds the Persian Empire.

324. Alexander dies at Babylon, aged 33.

146. Carthage destroyed by the Romans.

31. Battle of Actium; end of the Roman Commonwealth.

— Birth of our Saviour, four years before the vulgar era. A. D.

33. Crucifixion of our Saviour, on Friday, April 3.

70. Jerusalem taken and destroyed by Titus.

476. Extinction of the Western Empire of the Romans.

622. Era of the Hegira, or flight of Mahomet.

A. D.

- 800. New Empire of the West, under Charlemagne.
- 827. Beginning of the kingdom of England, under Egbert.
- 1096. First Crusade to the Holy Land.
- 1258. End of the Caliphate, or Saracen Empire.
- 1340. Gunpowder invented at Cologne by Swartz.
- 1440. The art of Printing invented.
- 1453. End of the Eastern Empire; Turks take Constantinople.
- 1492. America discovered by Columbus.
- 1517. The Reformation in Germany begun by Luther.
- 1603. Union of the crowns of England and Scotland, under James I.
- 1620. First English settlement in New England, at Plymouth.
- 1776. Independence of the United States, declared July 4.
- 1788. The Constitution of the United States adopted.
- 1789. The French Revolution; Louis XVI. beheaded, 1793.
- 1804. Bonaparte crowned Emperor of France.
- 1812. War declared by U. S. of America against Great Britain.
- 1814. Napoleon dethroned and banished to Elba.
- 1815. British repulsed at New Orleans, by Gen. Jackson.
- . Napoleon landed in France, from Elba.
- . Battle of Waterloo, June 17, and 18.
- . Peace ratified between U. S. of America and Great Britain.
- . Napoleon surrendered himself to Great Britain.
- . Napoleon landed at St. Helena, Oct. 13.

The following is a list of the Presidents of the United States.

George Washington,	from 1789 to 1797; 8 years.
John Adams,	“ 1797 “ 1801; 4 “
Thomas Jefferson,	“ 1801 “ 1809; 8 “
James Madison,	“ 1809 “ 1817; 8 “
James Munroe,	“ 1817 “ 1825; 8 “
John Quincy Adams,	“ 1825 “ 1829; 4 “
Andrew Jackson,	“ 1829 “ —; — “

STATISTICS.

UNITED STATES.

Population of the different States, at each census, from 1790 to 1830.

STATES.	1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	Slaves.
Maine	96,540	151,719	228,705	298,335	399,437	0
N. Hamp.	141,899	183,762	214,360	244,161	269,367	0
Vermont	85,416	154,465	216,713	235,764	280,679	0
Mass.	378,717	423,245	472,040	523,287	610,014	0
R. Island	69,110	69,122	77,031	83,059	97,210	0
Connecticut	238,141	251,002	262,042	275,202	297,513	0
New York	340,120	586,756	959,049	1,372,812	1,913,508	0
New Jersey	184,139	211,949	245,555	277,575	320,779	2,246
Pennsylva.	434,373	602,365	810,091	1,049,458	1,347,672	386
Delaware	59,096	64,273	72,674	72,749	76,739	3,305
Maryland	319,728	341,548	380,546	407,350	446,913	102,878
D. Columbia		14,098	24,022	33,039	39,588	6,050
Virginia	748,308	880,200	974,622	1,065,379	1,211,266	463,637
N. Carolina	393,751	478,103	555,500	638,829	738,470	246,462
S. Carolina	249,073	345,591	415,115	502,741	581,458	315,665
Georgia	82,548	162,101	253,433	340,987	516,504	217,470
Kentucky	73,077	220,555	406,511	564,317	688,844	165,350
Tennessee	35,791	105,602	281,727	422,813	684,822	142,382
Ohio		45,365	230,760	581,434	937,679	0
Indiana		4,375	24,520	147,178	341,582	0
Mississippi		8,850	40,352	75,448	136,806	65,656
Illinois			12,282	55,211	157,575	746
Louisiana			76,556	153,407	215,791	109,631
Missouri			20,845	66,586	140,084	24,990
Alabama				127,901	309,206	117,294
Michigan			4,762	8,896	31,128	27
Arkansas				14,273	30,383	4,578
Florida					34,725	15,510
	3,929,827	5,305,046	7,289,813	9,638,191	12,855,542	2,004,263

UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

Each State has two Senators. One Representative is chosen for every 47,700 inhabitants:—and by the census of 1830, each State has as follows:—

Maine	8	Pennsylvania	28	Tennessee	13
New Hampshire	5	Delaware	1	Ohio	19
Vermont	5	Maryland	8	Indiana	7
Massachusetts	12	Virginia	21	Mississippi	2
Rhode Island	2	North Carolina	13	Illinois	3
Connecticut	6	South Carolina	9	Louisiana	3
New York	40	Georgia	9	Missouri	2
New Jersey	6	Kentucky	13	Alabama	5

The number of Electoral votes to which each is entitled in the choice of President, is equal to its number of Senators and Representatives in Congress.

Population of the principal towns in the several States, in 1830.

<i>Maine.</i>		Hartford,	9,789	Fredericksburg,	3,307
Portland,	12,601	Middletown,	6,892	Wheeling	5,220
Bath,	3,773	New London,	4,356	<i>North Carolina.</i>	
Hallowell,	3,964	Litchfield,	4,456	Raleigh,	1,700
Eastport,	2,450	Fairfield,	4,226	Newbern,	3,776
Augusta,	3,980	Norwich,	3,144	Fayetteville,	2,868
Bangor,	2,866	<i>New York.</i>		Wilmington,	2,800
Belfast,	3,077	New York,	203,007	Washington,	1,400
Gardiner,	3,707	Albany,	24,238	<i>South Carolina.</i>	
Brunswick,	3,747	Rochester,	9,269	Columbia,	3,309
Saco,	3,220	Troy,	11,405	Charleston,	30,289
Thomaston,	4,221	Brooklyn,	15,396	Georgetown,	2,000
<i>New Hampshire.</i>		Buffalo,	8,653	<i>Georgia.</i>	
Portsmouth,	8,082	Utica,	8,324	Milledgeville,	1,599
Dover,	5,449	Schenectady,	4,258	Savannah,	7,303
Concord	3,727	Ithaca,	5,270	Augusta,	6,690
Exeter,	2,757	Poughkeepsie,	7,222	<i>Alabama.</i>	
Keene,	2,374	Auburn,	4,486	Cahawba	2,300
Haverhill,	2,153	Hudson,	5,395	Mobile	3,194
Amherst	1,657	Newburgh,	6,424	Tuscaloosa,	1,600
<i>Vermont.</i>		Canandagua,	5,162	<i>Mississippi.</i>	
Montpelier,	2,985	Fishkill,	8,292	Jackson,	1,700
Windsor,	3,134	Washington,	3,036	Natchez,	2,790
Burlington,	3,526	Bethlehem,	6,092	Monticello,	2,300
Rutland,	2,753	Batavia,	4,270	<i>Louisiana.</i>	
Brattleboro',	2,143	Catskill,	4,860	New Orleans,	46,309
Bennington,	3,420	Ellisburgh,	5,282	Baton Rouge,	2,500
Middlebury,	3,468	Watertown,	4,768	<i>Tennessee.</i>	
<i>Massachusetts.</i>		Brookfield,	4,367	Murfreesborough,	2,300
Boston,	61,392	Lenox,	5,039	Nashville,	5,566
Salem,	13,886	Johnstown,	7,703	Knoxville,	3,642
Newburyport,	6,328	Manlius,	7,375	<i>Kentucky.</i>	
Marblehead,	5,152	Onondaga,	5,668	Frankfort,	1,980
Lynn,	6,138	Seneca,	6,160	Lexington,	6,104
Gloucester,	7,513	Lockport,	3,823	Louisville,	10,352
Roxbury,	5,249	Plattsburgh,	4,913	<i>Ohio.</i>	
Lowell,	6,474	<i>New Jersey.</i>		Cincinnati,	24,830
Charlestown,	8,783	New Brunswick,	7,830	Columbus,	2,437
Cambridge,	6,071	Newark,	10,953	Steubenville,	2,937
New Bedford,	7,592	Patterson,	7,730	Zanesville,	3,094
Worcester,	4,172	Trenton,	3,925	Chillicothe,	2,846
Taunton,	6,045	Elizabethtown,	3,450	<i>Indiana.</i>	
Haverhill,	3,920	<i>Pennsylvania.</i>		Indianapolis,	1,200
Troy,	4,159	Philadelphia,	167,800	Vincennes,	1,800
Amherst,	2,630	Pittsburg,	12,542	<i>Illinois.</i>	
Andover,	4,540	Lancaster,	7,684	Vandalia,	500
Beverly,	4,079	Reading,	5,859	Shawneetown,	600
Plymouth,	4,750	York,	4,216	Maysville,	750
Middleboro',	5,008	Harrisburgh,	4,307	<i>Missouri.</i>	
Dorchester,	4,064	Carlisle,	2,523	Jefferson,	1,332
Nantucket,	7,205	Chambersburg,	2,794	St. Louis,	5,852
Springfield,	6,784	Wilkesbarre,	2,233	<i>District of Columbia.</i>	
Northampton,	3,613	Lebanon,	7,704	Washington,	18,827
Dedham,	3,120	<i>Delaware.</i>		Alexandria,	8,263
Barnstable,	3,975	Wilmington,	6,628	Georgetown,	8,440
Pittsfield,	3,570	Dover,	1,300	<i>Florida.</i>	
<i>Rhode Island.</i>		<i>Maryland.</i>		Tallahassee,	2,633
Providence,	16,832	Baltimore,	80,625	Pensacola,	3,000
Newport,	8,010	Fredericktown,	4,427	St. Augustine,	1,377
Bristol,	3,054	Hagerstown,	3,370	<i>Michigan.</i>	
South Kingston,	3,663	Annapolis,	2,623	Detroit,	2,222
Scituate,	3,994	<i>Virginia.</i>		<i>Northwest Territory.</i>	
Warwick,	5,529	Richmond,	16,060	Population,	144,000
Smithfield,	6,858	Norfolk,	9,816	<i>Arkansas.</i>	
North Kingston,	3,036	Petersburg,	8,320	Population,	121,000
<i>Connecticut.</i>		Lynchburg,	6,700	<i>Missouri.</i>	
New Haven,	10,678	Winchester,	4,300	Population.	930,000

BRITISH AMERICA.

<i>Provinces, &c.</i>	<i>Pop.</i>	<i>St. Johns and</i>		<i>Towns.</i>	
L. Canada,	430,000	Cape Breton,	30,000	Montreal,	25,000
U. Canada,	220,000	Bermudas,	10,000	Quebec,	22,000
Nova Scotia,	140,000			Halifax,	15,000
N. Brunswick,	90,000		1,000,000	St. Johns,	10,000
Newfoundland,	80,000			York,	4,000

MEXICO.

<i>Cities.</i>	<i>Pop.</i>	<i>Cities.</i>	<i>Pop.</i>	<i>Cities.</i>	<i>Pop.</i>
Mexico,	150,000	Queretaro,	35,000	Vera Cruz,	16,000
Puebla,	70,000	Zacatecas,	33,000	Cholula,	16,000
Guadalaxara,	50,000	Guaxaca,	24,000	Durango,	13,000
Guanaxuato,	36,000	Valladolid,	18,000	Xalapa,	13,000

GUATIMALA.

<i>Cities.</i>	<i>Pop.</i>	<i>Cities.</i>	<i>Pop.</i>	<i>Cities.</i>	<i>Pop.</i>
Guatimala,	39,000	Leon,	38,000	Cartago,	26,000
San Salvador,	50,000	Chiquimula,	37,000	Vera Paz,	12,000

WEST INDIES.

	<i>Pop.</i>	<i>Towns.</i>	<i>Pop.</i>
Hayti, <i>Independent.</i>	935,000	Havanna,	130,000
Spanish Islands,	929,000	Porto Rico,	40,000
British do.	800,000	Kingston,	33,000
French do.	223,000	St. Pierre,	29,000
Danish do.	38,000	Port au Prince,	25,000
Dutch do.	32,000	St. Jago de Cuba,	20,000
Swedish do.	8,000	Villa del Principe,	20,000
		Cape Haytien,	15,000
	2,970,000		

South American States.

<i>States.</i>	<i>Pop.</i>	<i>States.</i>	<i>Pop.</i>
Brazil,	4,000,000	Bolivia,	1,200,000
Colombia,	3,000,000	Chili,	800,000
United Provinces,	2,000,000	Guiana, <i>English,</i>	} 250,000
Peru,	1,600,000	<i>Dutch and French.</i>	

Population of the Chief Towns.

<i>Brazil.</i>					
Rio Janeiro,	120,000	Caraccas,	30,000	Cuzco,	30,000
St. Salvador,	150,000	Popayan,	25,000	Arequipa,	30,000
Pernambuco,	61,000	Carthagenas,	25,000	Guamanga,	25,000
San Paulo,	30,000	Maracaybo,	22,000	<i>Bolivia.</i>	
Cuyaba,	30,000	Cumana,	25,000	La Paz,	20,000
Para,	28,000	<i>United Provinces.</i>		<i>Chili.</i>	
Maranham,	26,000	Buenos Ayres,	80,000	Santiago,	40,000
<i>Colombia.</i>		Monte Video,	10,000	Valparaiso,	10,000
Quito,	70,000	Assumption,	9,000	<i>Guiana.</i>	
Bogota,	50,000	<i>Peru.</i>		Paramaribo,	20,000
		Lima,	60,000		

Population of the different Countries of Europe.

Russia,	50,000,000	Belgium,	3,600,000
France,	32,000,000	Portugal,	3,500,000
Austria,	32,000,000	States of Church,	2,500,000
Great Britain,	21,000,000	Holland,	2,300,000
Spain,	14,000,000	Switzerland,	2,000,000
Prussia,	12,700,000	Denmark,	2,000,000
Turkey,	9,000,000	Hanover,	1,500,000
Two Sicilies,	7,000,000	Wurtemberg,	1,500,000
Sardinia,	4,300,000	Saxony,	1,400,000
Poland,	4,100,000	Tuscany,	1,300,000
Bavaria,	4,000,000	Baden,	1,100,000
Sweden & Norway,	3,800,000	Greece,	600,000

Population of the different Cities in Europe.

<i>Norway.</i>		<i>Ireland.</i>		Berne,	18,000
Bergen,	21,000	Dublin,	227,000	<i>France.</i>	
Christiana,	20,000	Cork,	101,000	Paris,	890,000
<i>Sweden.</i>		Limerick,	59,000	Lyons,	160,000
Stockholm,	79,000	Belfast,	37,000	Marseilles,	116,000
Gottenburg,	21,000	<i>Prussia.</i>		Bourdeaux,	94,000
<i>Russia.</i>		Berlin,	236,000	Rouen,	87,000
St. Petersb'rg,	320,000	Konigsberg,	68,000	<i>Spain.</i>	
Moscow,	250,000	Cologne,	64,000	Madrid,	201,000
<i>Poland.</i>		<i>Hanover.</i>		Barcelona,	100,000
Warsaw,	135,000	Hanover,	26,000	Seville,	96,000
Cracow,	26,000	<i>Saxony.</i>		Cadiz,	70,000
<i>Denmark.</i>		Dresden,	56,000	Granada,	67,000
Copenhagen,	104,000	<i>Free Cities.</i>		Valencia,	60,000
<i>Holland.</i>		Hamburg,	120,000	<i>Portugal.</i>	
Amsterdam,	201,000	Frankfort,	54,000	Lisbon,	240,000
Rotterdam,	60,000	Bremen,	40,000	Oporto,	80,000
The Hague,	49,000	Lubec,	22,000	<i>Kingdom of Sardinia.</i>	
<i>Belgium.</i>		<i>Small States.</i>		Turin,	118,000
Brussels,	80,000	Brunswick,	36,000	Genoa,	80,000
Antwerp,	66,000	Carlsruhe,	20,000	<i>Tuscany.</i>	
Ghent,	61,000	<i>Wurtemberg.</i>		Florence,	79,000
<i>England.</i>		Stuttgard,	25,000	Leghorn,	51,000
London,	1,225,000	<i>Bavaria.</i>		<i>States of the Church.</i>	
Manchester,	134,000	Munich,	75,000	Rome,	142,000
Liverpool,	119,000	<i>Austria.</i>		<i>Two Sicilies.</i>	
Birmingham,	107,000	Vienna, Ger.	310,000	Naples,	357,000
Bristol,	88,000	Prague, do.	117,000	Palermo,	152,000
Leeds,	84,000	Trieste, do.	40,000	<i>Turkey in Europe.</i>	
Plymouth,	61,000	Milan, Italy,	140,000	Consta'nople,	500,000
<i>Scotland.</i>		Venice, do.	113,000	Adrianople,	100,000
Glasgow,	147,000	<i>Switzerland.</i>		Salonica,	70,000
Edinburgh,	138,000	Geneva,	25,000	Bucharest,	60,000

Population of the different Countries of Asia.

Chinese Empire,	185,000,000	Arabia,	10,000,000
Hindustan,	126,600,000	Afghanistan,	10,000,000
Farther India,	30,000,000	Russia in Asia,	7,000,000
Japan,	25,000,000	Independent Tartary,	4,000,000
Turkey in Asia,	11,000,000	Beloochistan,	2,000,000
Persia,	10,000,000	Oceanica,	20,000,000

Population of the different Cities of Asia.

<i>Turkey in Asia.</i>		Samarcand,	50,000	Bombay,	200,000
Aleppo,	200,000	Tashkund,	30,000	Delhi,	150,000
Damascus,	150,000	<i>Persia.</i>		<i>Farther India.</i>	
Smyrna,	130,000	Ispahan,	200,000	Ummerapoora,	100,000
Bagdad,	80,000	Teheran,	100,000	Rangoon,	30,000
Diarbekir,	50,000	<i>Afghanistan.</i>		<i>China.</i>	
Jerusalem,	30,000	Cashmere,	150,000	Pekin,	1,500,000
<i>Russia in Asia.</i>		Cabul,	100,000	Hang-tcheou,	1,000,000
Astracan,	60,000	Herat,	100,000	Nankin,	800,000
Tobolsk,	25,000	<i>Beloochistan.</i>		Canton,	800,000
<i>Arabia.</i>		Kelat,	20,000	<i>Thibet.</i>	
Mecca,	20,000	<i>Hindustan.</i>		Lassa,	30,000
Muscat,	15,000	Calcutta,	600,000	<i>Chinese Tartary.</i>	
Mocha,	15,000	Benares,	580,000	Cashgar,	30,000
<i>Independent Tartary.</i>		Surat,	450,000	<i>Japan.</i>	
Bukharia,	70,000	Madras,	300,000	Jeddo,	1,500,000

Population of the different Countries of Africa.

Morocco,	5,000,000	Benin,	1,500,000	Senaar,	900,000
Egypt,	2,500,000	Algiers,	1,500,000	Dahomey,	900,000
Abyssinia,	2,000,000	Tunis,	1,500,000	Darfour,	200,000
Bornon,	2,000,000	Tripoli,	1,000,000	Fezzan,	200,000
Fela. Emp.	2,000,000	Ashantee,	1,000,000	C. Colony,	120,000
Bambarra,	1,500,000				

Population of the principal Cities of Africa.

<i>Egypt.</i>		<i>Algiers.</i>		Morocco,	80,000
Cairo,	259,000	Algiers,	100,000	<i>Tunis.</i>	
Damietta,	30,000	Constantina,	50,000	Tunis,	120,000
Rosetta,	16,000	<i>Morocco.</i>		<i>Timbuctoo.</i>	
Alexandria,	15,000	Fez,	100,000	Timbuctoo,	12,000

Number of Indians within the United States.

New England, New York, Pennsylvania, and Virginia,	7,693
North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia,	8,400
Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, and Tennessee,	44,539
Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri,	17,458
Michigan, Arkansas, Florida, and Northwest Territory,	40,740
Between the Mississippi and the Rocky Mountains, exclusive of	
Louisiana, Missouri, and Arkansas Territory,	94,300
West of the Rocky Mountains,	100,000

Total, within the United States, 313,130

A LIST OF NOTED ANIMAL, VEGETABLE, AND MINERAL PRODUCTIONS;

WITH THE NAMES OF THE COUNTRIES PRODUCING THEM.

ALABASTER—Spain, Italy, England, America.

Alligator—North America, South America, and northern parts of Africa.

Allspice—West Indies.

Almonds—Spain, France, Italy, the Levant, Arabia, Asia, Africa. Indigenous to Greece.

Aloes—America, the West Indies. The medicinal aloes are indigenous to India, Africa, and Italy.

Amber—in mines in Prussia, near the sea-coast; on the shores of Sicily; on the southern shores of the Baltic, and the eastern shores of England; Mexico.

Ambergris—this is obtained from the Cachalot—see *Spermaceti*.

Amethyst—Sweden, Bohemia, Saxony, and other parts of Europe; Siberia, India, Mexico, Brazil.

Anise-seeds—Egypt, to which they are indigenous; Syria, and other eastern countries; Spain, and Malta.

Arack (a spirituous liquor)—Batavia, from rice; Goa, from the juice of the cocoa-tree.

Arrow-root—East Indies, South America, West Indies.

Arsenic—Great Britain, Saxony, Bohemia, Hungary, Mexico, &c.

Asafetida (a kind of gum)—Persia.

Asbestos (an incombustible kind of earth)—the Ural, and some other European mountains; Swedish Lapland, Candia, China.

Asphaltum (a friable kind of bitumen)—the Dead Sea, many parts of Europe and America, the Island of Trinidad, &c.

BANANA (a species of plantain)—Egypt; and the West Indies, and other tropical countries.

Barilla (an alkaline salt, used in making glass)—Spain.

Bergamot (a perfume)—Bergamo in Italy.

Beryl (a gem)—Siberia; *Dauria*, on the frontiers of China; Saxony, South of France, North America, Brazil.

Bird of Paradise—the Island of Papua.

Black Swan—Botany Bay.

Boa Constrictor—Africa, South America, India.

Box-wood—Spain, Turkey.

Brandy—France (chiefly in Cognac and Nantes); also in England, but of inferior quality.

Buffalo—Asia, Africa, America.

Burgundy Wine. France.

CALABASH TREE—the East Indies, America, West Indies.

Camphor (a vegetable product)—China, Japan, and the East-Indian Isles, Borneo, and Ceylon.

Canary-bird—Africa, the Canary Islands, Italy, and Greece.

Cantharides (a kind of beetle, used in making blisters)—Spain, Italy, and South of France.

Capers (the buds of a plant)—the South of France, Italy, the Levant.

Capsicum (a pepper plant)—East Indies, Mexico, South America, West Indies.

Cassia (an aromatic bark)—China, East Indies, South America, West Indies.

Castor Oil (from the seeds of a species of palm)—the East Indies, South America, West Indies.

Cayenne Pepper—East Indies, South America, West Indies.

Chameleon—Egypt and Barbary, India, Mexico, Guiana.

Champagne Wine—France.

Chinchilla (fur)—Chili.

Chocolate (cacao)—Mexico, South America, West Indies.

Cinnabar (a red paint)—the Palatinate of Germany, Indria in Bohemia, and Almaden in Spain.

Cinnamon—the East Indies (chiefly Ceylon); South America (Guiana).

Citron—Europe (Genoa, Florence, &c.), Asia, West Indies.

Claret Wine—the neighborhood of the Garonne, on the western coast of France.

Cloves—the Molucca Islands; the

Isles of France and Bourbon; South America (Cayenne).

Cochineal (an insect used in dyeing and painting)—the East Indies, Mexico, South America.

Cocoa-nut—the East Indies, Arabia, Africa, South America, West Indies.

Coffee—Arabia (Mocha), East Indies, West Indies.

Copal (a kind of resin)—Africa, and America.

Copper—Anglesea and Cornwall, Sweden, Norway, Iceland, and the Feroe Islands, and various parts of the continent; China and Japan, Southern Africa, North America, Peru, and Chili.

Coral (a marine animal production)—the Mediterranean (about Sicily, Majorca, and Minorca); the Red Sea; off the coast of Africa; in the South Seas, &c.

Cork—Portugal, Spain, and other parts in the South of Europe; Sicily (on Mount Etna), and the shores of the Mediterranean.

Cornelian—the East Indies, Arabia, Egypt, various parts of Europe, and several of the British shores.

Cotton—the Levant, Egypt, the East Indies, North America, South America, West Indies. The finest from Bengal, and the coast of Coromandel.

Crocodile—Africa (the rivers Nile and Senegal, and all the rivers of Guinea); India (the Ganges).

Crystal (a kind of gem)—Madagascar, South America (Brazil, Guiana), Norway, the Alps, Scotland.

DATES—Egypt, the African coast of the Mediterranean, Arabia, the East Indies, Persia, Spain, and Italy.

Diamonds—the East Indies (Golconda, Borneo), Mexico, Brazil.

Dromedary—the deserts of Arabia, and other parts of Asia, and of Africa.

EIDER DOWN (from the Eider duck)—the north of Europe (chiefly Iceland), Asia, America.

Elephant—Africa and the East Indies. The most esteemed are those of Ceylon.

Elk, or Moose Deer—North America, some parts of Europe, and Asia, as far south as Japan.

Emerald—Egypt and Ethiopia, Russia, the confines of Persia, Mexico, Peru.

Emery (a mineral, used in polishing steel, &c.)—the Levant, Naxos, and other Grecian islands, Germany, Guernsey, Spain, Italy.

FAN PALM—the south of Europe, the East Indies (Malabar and Ceylon), Japan, Cochin China.

Figs—Italy, the Levant, Turkey, the Grecian Islands, Portugal, Spain, and south of France.

Flax—every quarter of the globe.

Frankincense (a kind of gum)—Arabia.

GALLS (a vegetable excrescence)—Asia Minor and Syria; the best from Aleppo.

Gamboge (a resinous gum)—the East Indies.

Garnet—Bohemia, and other parts of Europe, Madagascar, Ethiopia, India, Syria.

Gentian (a kind of bitter root)—the Alps, and other mountainous parts of the continent.

Gin—originally at Schiedam, a village near Rotterdam, in Holland, and hence vulgarly called "Hollands."

Common Gin, a deleterious mixture, made in great quantities in England, America.

Ginger (an aromatic root)—the East Indies, West Indies, Abyssinia, coasts of Guinea.

Gold—Asia (Arabia, India, Java, Sumatra, Pegu, China, Japan, Siberia), Africa, Mexico, Brazil, Peru, Chili.

Grapes—France, Portugal, &c., in great perfection.

Guaiacum—the resin of the *ligum-vitæ* tree.

Gum Arabic—Egypt, Barbary, Turkey, Persian Gulf.

Gypsum—Spain, Italy, England, America.

HELIOTROPE, or Bloodstone—Siberia, Persia, Bukharia.

Hemp—Russia, and other parts of Europe (the best from Riga), Ameri-

ca, the East Indies, and some parts of England.

Hippopotamus—all the lakes and considerable rivers of Africa.

Humming Bird—South America (Guiana) and West Indies.

Hyæna (a species of wild dog)—Persia, Africa.

INCENSE (a resinous perfume)—America.

Indian Rubber, or Elastic Gum (the resinous juice of a tree)—Guiana, and other parts of South America.

Indigo (a deep blue vegetable dye)—East Indies, Africa, America, West Indies.

Ipecacuanha (a kind of root, used chiefly as an emetic)—South America (Brazil) and the West Indies.

Iron—Sweden, Norway, Russia, England, Scotland, North America, Africa.

Isinglass (fish glue)—Russia.

Ivory—Asia (Achem and Ceylon) and Africa (Guinea, and the Cape of Good Hope).

JACKAL (a species of wild dog)—Africa, and the warm parts of Asia.

Jalap (a purgative root)—chiefly from Xalapa, in Mexico.

Jasper—Egypt, Siberia, Spain, Sicily, Hungary, Bohemia, Saxony, Silesia, Mexico.

Jet—various parts of Great Britain, Germany, France, Spain.

Juniper Berries (from which Holland gin is distilled)—Sweden, Holland, Germany, the south of Europe, Asia, America.

LAC (a vegetable substance prepared by an insect)—the East Indies (Bengal).

Lemons—Portugal, Spain, France, Italy, the Levant, Arabia, Jamaica, Mexico, East Florida.

Leopard—Senegal, Guinea, and other parts of Africa.

Lignum Vita—the West Indies, chiefly Jamaica.

Limes—North America, West Indies.

Lion—Africa, India, Persia, Japan.

Llama (a species of camel)—Peru and Chili.

Loadstone—Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Lapland.

Logwood—Honduras and the West Indies.

Lotus (a species of water-lily)—the hot parts of Africa, East Indies, America.

Lynx (a species of cat)—the north of Europe, Asia, and America.

MACARONI—Italy, Sicily, Germany.

Madder (a root used in dyeing)—the south of Europe, Holland, England.

Madeira Wine—the Island of Madeira.

Mahogany—Jamaica (the best), Cuba, Hayti, the Bahama Islands, Honduras, Panama, South America.

Maize—America (particularly Mexico), and other warm climates, Italy, Germany.

Manna (a vegetable product)—the south of Europe, particularly Sicily and Calabria.

Marble—Spain, France, Italy, Sweden, Norway, the Island of Paros, England, Scotland, &c. The statuary marble is from Paros and Carrara.

Molasses—the West Indies.

Millet Seed—the south of Europe, Africa, the East Indies.

Morocco Leather—the Levant, Barbary, Spain, France, Flanders.

Mulberry—Italy (black), China (white), Virginia (red), the East Indies, Japan, Siberia, Russia, East Florida.

Musk (an animal odoriferous substance)—Siberia, Persia, Thibet, Tonquin, Cochin China.

Myrrh (a gum resin)—the coast of the Red Sea.

NAPHTHA (a highly inflammable fluid bitumen)—Baku, on the shore of the Caspian Sea, Persia, Tartary, China, Italy, Peru.

Nitre, (a neutral salt, the chief ingredient in gunpowder)—Spain, France, Naples, Egypt, the East Indies, South America, &c.

Nutmegs—the East Indies (Banda Isles), South America (Cayenne.)

OLIVES—Portugal, Spain, France (Provence), Italy, Northern Africa, Mexico.

Onyx—the East Indies, Siberia, Bohemia, Saxony, Portugal.

Opium (a concreted juice, obtained from a species of Poppy)—Arabia, Persia, and other warm regions of Asia; especially the East Indies.

Oranges—Spain, Majorca, Portugal, Italy, Genoa, Nice, the Azores, America, West Indies. Oranges for wine, from Seville, in Spain.

Ostrich—the torrid regions of Asia and Africa, South America.

Ottar of Roses—Arabia, Persia, Turkey, East Indies.

PALM-OIL TREE—South America.

Pearls (a gem produced by a species of oyster or mussel)—Arabia, Persia, the East Indies (Ceylon), America (the Gulfs of Mexico and California, &c.)

Pepper—the East Indies, America, West Indies, Cape of Good Hope.

Pine Apple—Mexico, South America, the hot parts of Africa, India, Jamaica, &c.

Plantain (a fruit,)—Africa, South America, West Indies.

Platina—South America (near Quito, and Santa Fe.)

Plumbago (a well-known mineral) England, and several countries on the Continent, America.

Pomegranate—Spain, Italy, Northern Africa, the West Indies, and other hot climates.

Prunes—France (the neighborhood of Marseilles.)

Pumice Stone—the neighborhood of Vesuvius, and other volcanoes.

QUICKSILVER—Ionia, Hungary, Spain, Italy, East Indies, South America (Brazil, Peru.)

RAISINS—Spain and Turkey.

Resin (the residue from the distillation of the oil of turpentine)—Sweden, and Norway.

Rhubarb—Asiatic Turkey, Russia, China, Persia, Tartary, the East Indies.

Rice—Asia (the East Indies and China), Egypt, and the north of Africa, America, Spain, Italy, Turkey.

Rock Salt—England, Italy, Poland, America.

Rose Wood—Jamaica, the Canary Islands.

Ruby—the East Indies (Ceylon), Peru, Brazil.

Rum—Jamaica, and other West-India islands.

SAGO (a fecula obtained from the pith of a species of palm)—Africa, Malabar, and the East-Indian Islands.

Sal Ammoniac—India, Persia, Isle of Bourbon, Egypt, the neighborhood of Etna, Vesuvius, Hecla, and other Volcanoes, the Lipari Islands, &c.

Sapphire—Brazil, the East Indies, Persia, Bohemia, France.

Sardonyx—Iceland, the Feroe Islands, Bohemia, Saxony, Ceylon.

Senna (the leaves of a plant)—Arabia, Persia, Upper Egypt, imported from Alexandria.

Silk—Spain, the south of France, Italy, the Levant, Persia, China, the East Indies.

Silver—Africa, Mexico, Peru (Potosi), Spain, Germany, Siberia, Sweden, Norway (Konigsburg), England (in the lead mines).

Soy (a liquid condiment prepared from a kind of pulse)—China and Japan.

Spermaceti—the produce of the cachalot, a large fish of the whale order, inhabiting the European seas, the coasts of New England, and Davis's Straits.

Sponge (a marine animal production)—the Archipelago, the Mediterranean, and Indian Seas.

Sugar—East-India Islands, China, West Indies.

Sulphur—Italy, Sicily, Naples, Spain, Norway, Siberia.

Sumach—(a plant used in dyeing and tanning)—Spain, Portugal, the Levant.

TAMARINDS—Arabia, the East Indies, America, West Indies.

Tea—China (Pekin, Canton, Nankin), Japan.

Tobacco (the leaves of a plant)—North America, Peru, the West Indies, Asiatic Turkey, China, Philippine Islands.

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AMERICAN SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY:
By BARNUM FIELD, A. M.

*Review Letter has been addressed to the
by the Principals of the Public Gram-
m*

To L. M. FIELD, Esq.

Sir, We have examined your work on Geography, and consider it decidedly preferable to any other now used in our Public Schools.

We are particularly gratified to find, that you have omitted the useless and unimportant matter, generally embodied in other School Geographies, which makes it not only necessary for the pupil to study over a heterogeneous mass of facts, altogether disconnected with the main subject, but likewise dooms him to the mental *drudgery* of committing and reciting numerous catalogues of unimportant names and localities, which if recollected, would be worse than useless, and tend much to perplex the mind, and impede the progress of the scholar in obtaining that knowledge of the subject which instruction is designed to impart. We think your system well adapted to the capacities of children, and that it contains all that is in any way important to be taught in this elementary branch of education. Such other minute information on this subject as may at times be necessary or useful, in the casual purposes of life, should be obtained from the larger books, Gazetteers, and Maps of reference, proper for the library; but it should by no means whatever, as is too frequently attempted, form any part of the Text Books of our Common Schools.

We would add, that we are much pleased with the Maps accompanying the work, which unlike any we have seen, contain only the most prominent places, and are not crowded and rendered wholly illegible by a multitude of inconsiderable and unimportant places.

Respectfully,

CORNELIUS WALKER, *Eliot School,*ABRAHAM ANDREWS, *Bowdoin "*CHARLES FOX, *Boylston "*R. A. FISK, *Franklin "*SAMUEL BARRETT, *Adams "*WILLIAM P. PAGE, *Harvard "*

Boston, October 31st, 1831.

The following notice is from Mark A. D'W. Howe, A. M. Tutor in Brown University, and late principal of one of the Public Schools in Boston.

The Geography of Mr. FIELD, as a book for schools, possesses some *decided* advantages over any other with which I am acquainted. In the making of school books, perhaps none of the many difficulties which arise, has had so little attention, as the *selection of materials*. There are many matters connected with every branch of knowledge, which cannot profitably be laid before the youthful mind, and which if forced upon it, will only render its impressions of other things of undisputed value, confused and indistinct. The work in question bears evi-

dence of much discernment in this respect, for while it has discarded a great mass of useless detail, which has condemned almost every treatise on the subject, it omits nothing, with which pupils of the age for which it is fitted, ought to be acquainted. Nor is arrangement of less consequence than judicious selection; the great defect in all the school Geographies with which I am familiar, is the want of a lucid and philosophical arrangement.

Nothing more effectually incapacitates a child for acquiring any knowledge of a subject than being met on his first introduction to it, by a mass of disconnected facts; by dividing and keeping separate throughout the various branches into which Geography resolves itself. Mr. FIELD has, we think, avoided this source of difficulty.

A very cursory glance at the Maps which accompany this volume, will convince one of their adaptation to the use of young student, and still they exhibit all important features which a map is designed to represent.

From the Journal of Humanity, published at Andover, Mass.

New School Geography. Wm. Hyde, of Boston, has just published "the American School Geography, containing a general view of Mathematical, Physical and Civil Geography, adapted to the capacities of children, with an Atlas; by BARNUM FIELD, A. M. Principal of the Boston Book Grammar School for Girls." The principal claims of this work, as we are informed in the Preface, are, its more systematic arrangement, and its freedom from that minuteness of detail, and unnecessary attention to unimportant matters, with which other treatises are encumbered, and the study of which impedes the acquisition of enlarged and correct views of the science. These are certainly faults with which the text books in common use are all in a greater or less degree chargeable. We are pleased with the ideas advanced in his preface, and with his arrangement and general treatment of the subject. The whole work is executed in neat and appropriate style, and its appearance is well calculated to secure a favourable reception.

From the American Traveller.

MR. FIELD, the Principal of the Hancover School for girls, has proved himself a judicious Author as well as an Instructor; and his Geography and Atlas, just published by Wm. Hyde, will probably be introduced as an elementary book in many of the public schools. Its excellence consists in its brevity, simplicity and great clearness. There are no tediousness of description and minuteness of detail, to load the mind and weary the memory; no narration of unimportant facts and blending together of distinct subjects, to perplex the ambitious, and dishearten the weak; but whatever is necessary for a beginner in the department of Geography, is here brought within a small compass and arranged with the skilful hand of a master.

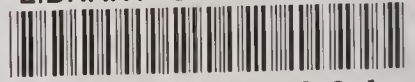
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